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# SATURDAY NIGHT

PRICE 10 CENTS

VOL. 57, NO. 11 • TORONTO, CANADA

JUNE 20, 1942

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

## The Front Page

SINCE we have practically no expectation of a Communist revolution in Great Britain no matter how intimate may be the relations between that country and Communist Russia from now on, we are free to feel, and to express, the most unbounded satisfaction at the turn of events which has led to the conclusion of the Russo-British Treaty—a treaty which differs from Russia's last great experiment in solemn agreements, the Non-Aggression Pact with Germany, in that neither party regards it as something to be broken at the first convenient opportunity.

From the point of view of military geography, Russia is the "heartland" of the "world island" of Euro-Asia-Africa. Its northern part is the world's greatest area inaccessible to attack from the sea, and hence ideally suited for the raising and supplying of the world's strongest land forces. Germany, its only powerful neighbor, has long dreamed of dominating that heartland either by peaceful penetration or by conquest; but it has now tried both methods and has failed. Russia belongs to the Russians, and no matter how vast its future power in the world may be, it is the Russian people who will dispose of it in the Russian interest. The Russians are a civilized people, with a government which is today as "legitimate" as that of any other nation in Europe, in the sense that there is no visible prospect, we may say no possibility, of its being replaced by a government more acceptable to the nation itself. After making rather a nuisance of itself during its first quarter-century by maintaining (latterly with a chief view to self-defence) a revolutionary organization in many other countries aiming at the overthrow of their governments (or perhaps more seriously at the weakening of their military power), that government has now accepted the obligation to respect the institutions of friendly nations, and we think the Comintern may be regarded as an extinct force.

That this nation should enter into a close economic and political alliance with one of the two greatest sea powers of the world seems to us to be a portent full of reassurance for the future. That the other great sea power has remained somewhat aloof from that alliance is neither surprising nor disturbing. The destinies of the world—if we succeed in defeating the Axis—will be in the hands of four great powers, all of them nations of great potential or actual industrial capacity: Russia, China, the United States and Great Britain. We can see no reason why these four nations should not continue in entirely friendly relations for a very considerable time to come; but among themselves it is natural that they should fall into pairs, and the natural pairing is Russia with Britain, and China with the United States. The American people are still deeply suspicious of any commitments in the affairs of Europe, and Russia will be more of a European power after this war than she has ever been before. On the other hand, the American people have also always, except in the little matter of immigration, had a strongly paternal feeling about the Chinese, which is reinforced now by a special hostility towards the Japanese far exceeding that which they feel even for Messrs. Hitler and Himmler.

## No Conscription

THERE is a surprising lack of fervor in the denunciations of Mr. King for his frank declaration that, no matter what happens to the limiting section of the National Resources Mobilization Act, he will not now and perhaps will never put overseas conscription into effect. Considering the ardor with which it has been represented (1) that overseas conscription is militarily necessary, (2) that the plebiscite constitutes an instruction from the voters to apply overseas conscription, and (3) that the lack of overseas conscription is impairing Canada's status among the belligerent



MAJ.-GEN. SHEN, NOW RAISING CHINESE AIR FORCES IN THE U.S. HE REPRESENTED CHINA AT THE OTTAWA AIR TRAINING CONFERENCE.

—Photo by Kersh, Ottawa.

nations, and considering also that Mr. King was rather generally expected to do something about overseas conscription, the present mildness is hard to explain.

It can be explained to some extent by one very important consideration. It now looks as if Mr. King would be able to get to the end of the war without having to invite any other party to help him to maintain his Government, and without having to make way for any other leader who would constitute a non-party Government. The pressure for conscription arose, and lasted, at a time when there seemed to be some ground for expecting that a non-party Government would be necessitated by the defection of the solid French-Canadian

bloc. There is now, we judge, no such expectation. The result is that the political parties have to consider the conscription issue in the light of their prospects for the future. If the two major parties could share the responsibility of alienating Quebec today, they could share the prospect of conciliating it tomorrow. If they have to deal with it separately, neither of them is going to be willing to alienate it. Effective overseas conscription thus becomes inextricably tied up with non-party (usually called National) Government; and the conscriptionist Liberals, who alone possess the power to force non-party Government and conscription, seem to prefer to maintain party Government and ditch conscription.

## Mr. King Is Clever

See G. C. Whittaker's article, page 5

The country, and the cause of the United Nations, will we imagine be able to get along without Canadian overseas conscription, and there are some grounds for believing that it would not greatly have affected our war effort in the early future. Our regret at Mr. King's course has a different basis. The political insiders may view these things in the manner that we have surmised; but the public does not. The public of the eight provinces has been worked up into a belief that conscription is "necessary," though with no very definite idea for what reasons or by what standards; into a belief that it voted for the enactment and enforcement of conscription; and into a consequent feeling that conscription ought to be enacted and enforced. The present parliamentary debates and press editorials do not fully represent its reaction. It is disillusionized and disappointed. It has come to regard conscription as the "just" way of raising a large military force, and any other way as unjust to certain classes and detrimental to the future character of the nation. It is indisposed to listen, and indeed gets no opportunity to listen, to such sincere and earnest expressions of the minority feeling as the speech of Mr. Cardin last week. It has a sense of frustration, and it is going to hold Mr. King and his ministers and the province of Quebec responsible for that frustration. It is not a happy outlook.

## Readjusting Radio

THERE is a growing feeling on this continent that in the radio business as at present constituted the relationship between the advertiser, the medium (stations and networks) and the public is improperly adjusted, at any rate from the standpoint of the general cultural interest. In England, as our readers will recall, there is no such relationship, owing to the fact that advertising is barred from the air.

In the current *Harper's* Mr. Bernard B. Smith, a New York lawyer who specializes in radio cases, makes the proposal that this whole relationship be readjusted. He wants the stations to sell minutes of advertising time in the midst of their own hours of programs, and the advertiser to buy nothing but time enough to get in his advertisement, just as in the magazines and newspapers the advertiser buys space for his advertisement but makes no attempt to provide the entertainment or information which lure the reader into buying one particular sheet instead of another. What happens at present is that in radio the advertisers buy, so to speak, all the best pages (only they are really hours) of the station, and edit them themselves, putting in the information or entertainment which they consider most likely to attract listeners to their period.

That the dissemination of so large—and increasing—a proportion of broadcast material should be wholly under the direct editorial control of those whose sole objective is to sell goods or services is in Mr. Smith's opinion, with which most intelligent people will probably agree, an unsatisfactory state of affairs. He proposes to return the editing of the programs to the stations and limit advertising to short intervals at selected spots in the programs, the price per minute to be governed by the ascertained listenership (which can now be pretty well sized up) of the booked station at the booked time.

It is an ingenious idea, but seems likely to produce some results on which Mr. Smith has not counted. He professes an ardent desire to raise the intellectual level of radio programs, which he suggests is lowered by the tendencies of the great national advertisers to seek the largest possible public. But surely, if a station is going to get one hundred per cent more, or even fifty per cent more, for time during a program which secures a million listeners

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After you finish reading SATURDAY NIGHT why not mail to a member of the fighting services in Canada or Overseas. Just paste address label over your own—affix 2c stamp up to 44 pages, 3c for a larger issue—and mail. It will be appreciated—immensely.





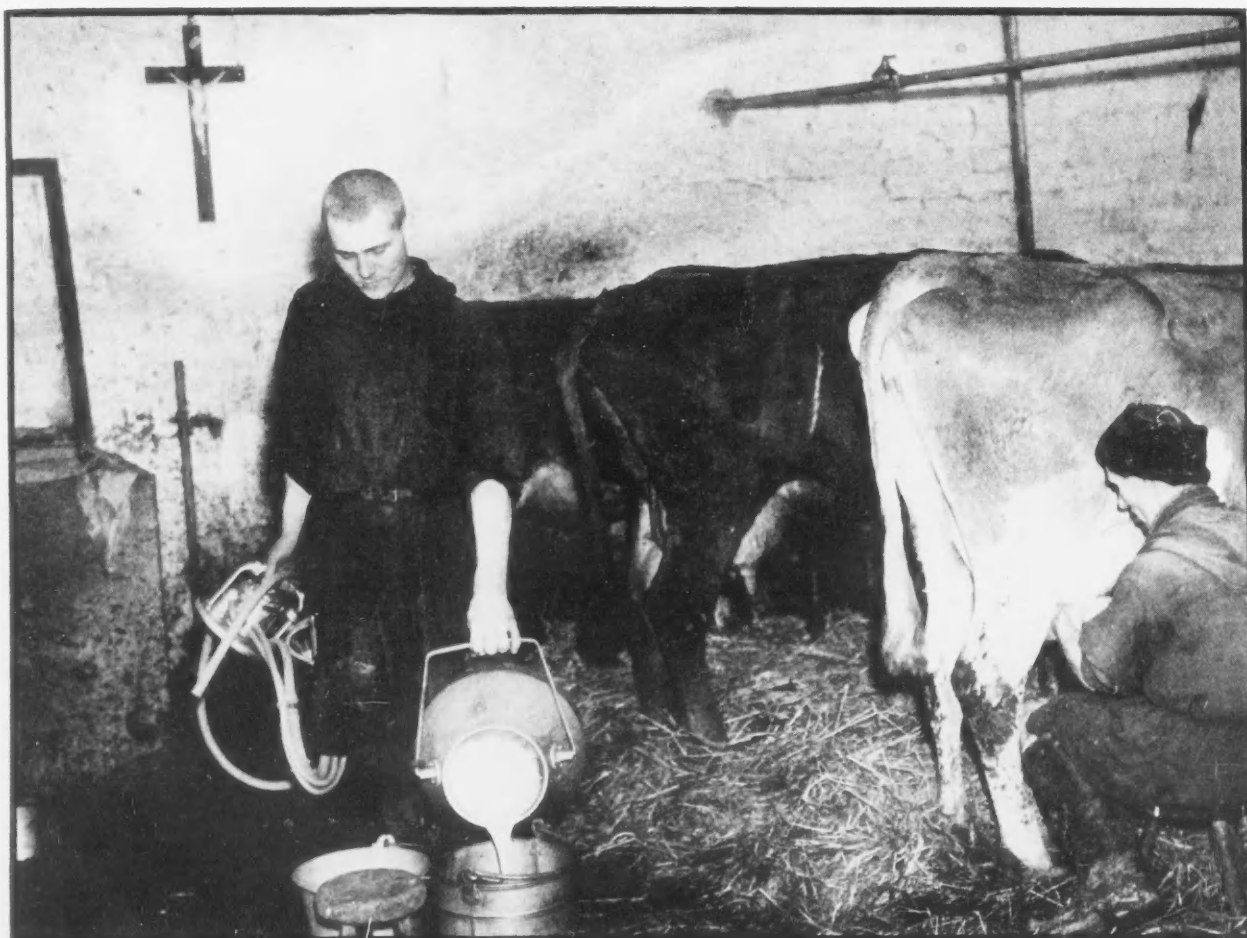
A little known side of Britain's war effort is demonstrated in these pictures. An important venture on the estate of Prinknash Abbey, Gloucestershire, is the extensive farm which is run entirely by the Monks themselves. Since 1939, they have considerably increased their acreage.



All farm equipment is kept repaired by tonsured Monks like this, seen using his brace-and-bit.



Timbered land has been cleared and put under the plough. Here a Brother turns over new soil.



A fine herd of Guernsey cows, the pride of Prinknash Abbey Farm, are doing their share to increase Britain's inadequate milk supply. Modern milking methods are rapidly replacing the old.

# DEAR MR. EDITOR

## Quebec Education

Editor SATURDAY NIGHT:

CRITICISM of the educational system of the province of Quebec on its Roman Catholic side has always been slightly handicapped by the fact that responsibility for that education rests with the Church, with the result that criticism is sometimes interpreted as criticism of the Church. Those who feel that this has produced a dangerous situation should be considerably relieved by the utterances of Abbé Arthur Maheux at a recent meeting of the St. John the Baptist Society of Quebec, which have been printed in *Le Canada Français*, a publication of Laval University. The Abbé compares the position of the Church in this respect to that of the mother in the human family. "The child who grows up in his family believes at first that his parents are free from all defects and sins and weaknesses. But as he grows up, this unlimited esteem, which at first seemed to him incapable of changing, begins to change. The critical spirit awakes, but without diminishing the spirit of respect. The child learns to see in his parents two human beings, subject to weaknesses, passions and errors. He observes, he evaluates, he judges, but all the time preserving towards the authors of his life the esteem, the respect and affection which he knows to be their due. In the matter of education," continues the Abbé, "the Catholic of Quebec is dealing not with the universal Church but with his local and national Church. He recognizes its merits, but he perceives its defects and desires to do his part to remedy them. I commit no error when I affirm that this is the disposition of the French Catholics of Canada. They are proud of their religious organization, but with a pride that is not blind."

The remainder of the Abbé's address was mainly devoted to criticism of the teaching of Canadian history in the Catholic schools of Quebec. He attacked the refusal to modify the verdicts of history in the light of more complete research, and called for more of what the Americans would call "debunking" of ancient legends now incapable of being maintained against historical criticism. Some of his conclusions will also be of interest to those who seek to understand the present aims and ideals of French Canada: "Our task is to regain our poise, our sense of balance (*aplomb*). We must be resolutely Canadian, decidedly North American. All that we take from abroad, even from Europe, even from France, must be studied, made over and adapted to our own needs. We are a distinct people; we have our own destiny, and our education should take account of it. We are no longer colonials. We are a nation. Our duties are those of a nation. . . . The future lies before us. Let us learn to look it in the face." *Montreal, Que.* ALLANDYCE FINCH.

### Early Poets

Editor SATURDAY NIGHT:

IN AN earlier communication to SATURDAY NIGHT I sought information concerning the lives and publications of a number of early residents of the old Newcastle District, comprising the present counties of Northumberland, Durham, Peterborough, and Victoria. As a result I received considerable biographical information and was able to locate two rare publications not to be found in any of the large public collections. The first of these was "Wild Notes from the Back Woods", a collection of the poetry of Rhoda Anne Page, published in Cobourg in 1850; and "An Autobiographical Sketch", by Captain Charles Rubidge, published at Peterborough in 1870. I hope to reprint these, together with other fugitive poems and essays of merit which have appeared in contemporary newspapers and literary journals.

A half-brother of Captain Rubidge, Frederick Preston Rubidge, wrote verse as a young man in Peterbor-

ough and Cobourg, and I have assembled a considerable amount of his poetry from the files of the *Cobourg Star* for 1831-33. He was also an artist and surveyor, and as he did not die until 1898, there must be many people still living in Ottawa and Montreal who knew him and could supply additional information.

Captain George Arundel Hill, a veteran of Waterloo, settled in the Township of Dummer, Peterborough County, in 1831. He wrote some verse, which appeared in the *Cobourg Star* in the eighteen-thirties and forties. He also wrote an emigration pamphlet of unusual literary quality entitled "A Guide to Emigrants from the British Shores to the Woods of Canada", published in Dublin, 1834. I have so far been unable to locate a copy of this publication in Canada, the United States, or Great Britain.

Michael Ryan, an Irishman who attended Trinity College, Dublin, before settling in the backwoods in Tyendenaga Township, slightly outside the bounds of the Newcastle District, was a poet. Apparently through the interest of Susanna Moodie, several of his poems were printed in the *Montreal Literary Garland*, and I have located two or three elsewhere. There should be descendants of Ryan, as he had a large family; and I shall be glad to hear from anyone who can add to our meagre knowledge of him and his literary productions.

Other early writers about whom I would appreciate correspondence from descendants, librarians, and others interested, are (1) C. R. Williams, who wrote "The Rival Families" (Cobourg, 1858), and other stories; (2) Alexander Graham, Ottonabee Township, who published a collection of poems, "Leisure Hour Musings", in Peterborough in 1873; (3) William Teiford of Smith Township, Peterborough County, who published a volume of poems in Peterborough, 1887; and (4) Dr. Samuel Payne Ford, who was born in Peterborough in 1840, and lived at Norwood in the eighteen-sixties and subsequently. He was a poet of more than local reputation, but most of his poems appeared in newspapers of which there are no files extant, and in the *Weekly Magazine* (Boston).

736 O'Connor Drive, Toronto.

EDWIN C. GILLER.

### ECHO OF A DEBATE

THERE was a young man named Chaloult

Who said to his voters: "It's my fault,  
If you're fighting for freedom  
You send men where you need 'em."

But not if you live in P. Quont!  
Poor Richard II

## SATURDAY NIGHT

THE CANADIAN WEEKLY

Established A.D. 1887

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P. M. RICHARDS, Assistant and Financial Editor

WILLSON WOODSIDE, Foreign Editor

N. McHARDY, Advertising Manager

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# THE FRONT PAGE

(Continued from Page One)

than for time during a program which secures only half a million, it will be even more anxious for "mass" listenership than the advertisers themselves are; and moreover all stations will compete for this mass listenership, and will seek to produce or purchase programs of the Benny and McCarthy order in preference to those like the Toscanini concerts.

There is, it is true, an alternative possibility. There are only a limited number of mass advertisers. At present these distribute themselves over all sorts of stations, since they ask nothing of the station except the mere kilowatt

## DEATH OF THE HANGMAN

VILE instrument of torture, man of blood. There is blood upon you that you have not shed.

Blood at last that is not innocent.

Reinhard Heydrich, do you fear the dead?

You need not flinch to enter at that gate.

Among the silent company of your slain:

There is no possible bribe of offered joy.

Not even the hope to rise and live again.

Could make them touch the infection of your flesh.

Walk in your lazar's safety, walk apart.

Wearing the brand of Cain upon your brow,

Bearing the curse of Judas in your heart.

Walk, till your body is rotten as your soul.

Feed your dark lusts forever unsufficed.

And let God find you as man found you, still.

Stabbing your kind, and crucifying Christ.

AUDREY ALEXANDRA BROWN.

power for covering a certain area; provided that the station can do the physical job of reaching the listener they themselves will do the editorial job of attracting his attention. If the editorial job passed into the hands of the stations themselves, there might emerge some measure of "class" distinction between stations, station ABC going after the Benny and McCarthy stuff and getting the big advertisers (though only at a big cost for program production), and station XYZ reconciling itself to a kind of program, and a consequent type of advertising, which will appeal to smaller numbers of people (who may perhaps be larger buyers of specialty products). That this would be a healthy development we imagine few will deny.

## Redrawing the Map

THE terrific uproar occasioned by the article of Professor George Renner in a recent issue of *Collier's* should help to produce all over this continent a realizing sense of the tremendous difficulties which will confront the men who have to redraw the map of Europe after this war, and the necessity for working out some simple fundamental principles before that task is tackled. Professor Renner has a beautiful set of fundamental principles, but they happen unfortunately to be identical with those of Dr. Haushofer and his *Geopolitik*, and it is largely to prevent the putting into force of these principles that we are all fighting the present war. The German Secret Service could well afford to pay a large sum to have these principles advocated in so influential a medium as *Collier's*.

They are principles which had enlisted a considerable following in the United States before that country entered the war. A member of the staff of *Saturday Night*, who participated some two years ago in a banquet of an ancient Pennsylvania society composed of descendants of immigrants from Northern Ireland, was not a little surprised to find his neighbor at the dinner-table, a very highly placed executive of the steel industry, advocating in the most vigorous terms the handing over to the German Reich of all territories in Europe in which there was any substantial German population, upon the entirely Nazi theory that it is improper to place Germans under the "control" of inferior races. No enduring peace can be built upon a principle which so flagrantly violates all the essential principles of justice. There is vastly more of a case against putting any non-German community under the rule of Germans than there is against putting any German community under the rule of non-Germans; for all recent



CHANGE OF PROGRAM

history shows that non-Germans show a vastly greater tolerance and sense of justice towards their German minorities than Germans do to the minorities under their control. To some extent this is no doubt due to the extravagant racial theories which have found currency in German thought, and which are as much a cause as a result of the Nazi revolution. But we cannot expect that these theories will suddenly lose their hold upon the German mind after the defeat of the Axis powers; and until they have lost their hold, or until minorities can be adequately and assuredly protected by some supra-national authority, we may as well assume as one of our fundamental principles that no non-German minority can safely be put under any substantial measure of German dominance.

One of the consequences of this principle is that it will either be necessary to place some German minorities under non-German control (in order to avoid the reverse condition), or else to transplant these minorities, as the Nazis have already transplanted large bodies of population both German and non-German. That the newer German settlements, effected by force since the war began, will have to be uprooted and packed off home to Germany is obvious enough, and we can see no particular reason why this treatment should not be applied to older German settlements which are known to have participated in the business of bringing on the war. No nation with the experience of the last quarter century deeply etched upon its mind can be expected to welcome the presence within its borders, and still less within its citizenship, of any large body of persons of German racial origin unless their ancestors left Germany a considerable time ago and they themselves have shown a good deal of immunity to the Nazi virus.

## Gutter English in Fiction

PROFANE persons, as Esau, should learn Arabic. Linguists declare that no other tongue is as rich in the vocabulary of blasphemy and abuse. They admit that Spanish is a runner-up, but aver that an irritated Spaniard addressing his donkey is comparatively dumb in contrast to an Arab camel-driver in animated conversation with a muleteer.

English is less rich in this left-handed merit, and gives but few opportunities for the experimenter. Even in Joan of Arc's time the French called the English soldiers "goddams," because that expression was the beginning and the ending of their ordinary talk. There was no variety and the cursing became dull.

Even today the householder who hits his thumb with a hammer can't devise a more original exclamation. He is hampered by the native dignity of the language. The whole vocabulary of cursing is limited to two or three meaningless cries mentioning Divinity, either in Heaven or in Nazareth.

The vocabulary of abuse is no richer. You may impugn the ancestry of your enemy by pretending and asserting that his mother was

either a prostitute or an Airedale. At best it's an indirect slur known to be false; and yet it's fighting-talk.

Meaningless words and phrases are the stuff of it. It is just as convenient and insulting to call your foe an erudite, pea-green harlequin as a blue-bellied so-and-so. If the foe doesn't know what a harlequin is, the insult is the more deadly.

All this is in the mood of protest after reading a whole flock of Modern novels. Most of the characters, however civilized by inheritance and schooling, are a foul-mouthed and disgusting crew. We can understand the riff-raff of *Tobacco Road* and *The Grapes of Wrath* flinging about the brassy counterfeits of English. That is all they know, poor wretches! But when a young heroine with an inheritance of culture and with the training of a concert-pianist uses steadily the vocabulary of a bargee we stop believing in her. Without taste she couldn't be an artist, and yet her talk, not in moments of stress but in ordinary living, proves that she has no more taste than a guttersnipe.

There's a lot of nonsense about this cult of Realism. The worst effect of it in publishers' offices and in writers' studies is that it tends to make fiction unreal and even offensive in order to capture a cheap thrill.

## Saving the King

IN HAMILTON, we learn from the *Spectator* with some regret and even more surprise, there has been observed "a sag in the observance of the amenities at public gatherings." It consists chiefly in indifference to the National Anthem; people do not stand still when it is played in the theatre and they sing it "feebly and gropingly" when it is performed at dinners. This is very sad, and we fear that if it is true in Hamilton it is probably also true in many other parts of Canada. It is however merely a reversion to a state of things which was very common prior to the last war, and was put an end to by the patriotic fervor of that period. We can well remember when practically nobody in the theatre did anything during the playing of "God Save the King" except put on his rubbers or rush for the exit.

We incline to the view that the present deterioration is a sign, not of reduced patriotism, but of reduced attention to behavior. With everybody working rather harder than usual, and seldom dressing up in "formal" habits, there is undoubtedly a certain let-down in the observance of etiquette. This however is not a thing to be encouraged. Manners should not be put away in mothballs along with the tail coat and the tuxedo. When a public gathering is engaged in the act of demonstrating that its members are taking thought for the nation and the Empire in which they belong, it should do so with dignity and sincerity. It is by our behavior in such matters that others, rightly or wrongly, judge of the dignity of the nation itself and the sincerity of our attachment to it.

# THE PASSING SHOW

BY J. E. M.

CONSIDERING the Chaloult case, Brother Foster of the *Truro Daily News* looks the Minister of Justice in the face and says "I'm glad to see your Backbone." The Minister seems to be a man of transparent honesty or something.

Of course there are plenty of politicians we can see through, though none of them believes it. They're not as frank as the screwy Earl of Darnley who imagined that his body was made of glass and didn't like little boys who threw stones.

## DOUBTFUL DIC.

Here comes "Nick" in philosophic doubt. Hoping that The Bard will drag him out.

### Question

Is it right pronunciation  
To declare we're on a ration,  
Or to gird in ugly fashion  
At the tea and coffee ration?

### Answer

Hear the Oxford Dic, declaring  
With no sort of hesitation,  
All its erudition ailing,  
"I prefer to call it ration."  
Since it comes, I chance to know,  
From the Latin *ratio*,  
Still I'll overlook your passion  
If you call the darn thing ration."

If you see a little boy strutting manfully in a cowboy-play-suit you're not surprised. But if another laddie should strut in overalls, pretending to be a stable-hand in York County up would go your eyebrows. Subject for meditation: How many miles away must a stable-hand go before he becomes a romantic figure?

## ZOOLOGICAL LYRICS

### The Centipede

I suppose the world's most tiresome march is A centipede's with fallen arches.

### The Curlew

A man who can't think much of sleeping  
Is he who makes a point of keeping  
Curlews  
In the purlieus.

STUART HEMSLEY.

"It is impossible to predict the future of Austria," says a stately commentator. We don't mind taking a stab at it. The future of Austria will be black.

Mrs. Isabella Taylor, late Associate Secretary of The Crime Club, goes to Doubleday, Doran to supervise Crime in that publishing house. Also she will mother such manuscripts on Child Psychology as may appear. Appropriate! Some psychology is a crime.

## A REAL AUCTIONEER

"A pure-bred livestock auctioneer"  
Is advertising for commissions.  
Full well he knows the Shorthorn steer  
And all the breeds, however queer  
In contours and conditions.  
And every farmer hereabout  
That gentlemanly ad. entices,  
For future use he cuts it out.  
A half-bred auctioneer, no doubt,  
Would never get high prices.

"The New Order for the masses in and around the European Continent" is defined (by Nick) as the few ordering the masses around.

## THE MIRACLE

Though styles be mad, designs insane,  
For maidens pudgy, old or plain,  
The freest hat, the wildest gown,  
The strangest patterns in the town  
Soon prove their ugliness is gone  
If Evalina has them on.

A French lunatic escaped from the asylum and while at liberty won 200,000 francs (about \$6,000) at the Longchamps race course. There's a moral here somewhere. We're too hide-bound by prejudice to dig it out.

## NIGHT

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# They Made News at Calais, Crete, Madagascar



Marines take naturally to commando warfare as in this mock raid . . .



... on the enemy's coast. Here, with invasion barges safe ashore . . .



... an advance party of riflemen and mobile troops clears the way . . .



A BRITISH news report states that men are wanted for that famous corps of fighting men, the Royal Marines, Kipling's Jollies, soldiers and sailors, too. For nearly 300 years they have been Britain's Sea Soldiers, and have fought with magnificent courage as soldiers of the "thin red line" or as sailors on board his Majesty's ships.

Seldom is the name of this historic corps out of the news.

Only recently they made a gallant landing in Madagascar and diverted the enemy's attention so that their comrades were able to capture Antsirana, the chief town in the harbor of Diego Suarez.

Just over a year ago they covered themselves with undying glory in Crete. When the Germans made the position at Suda Bay untenable Major-General Weston organized the scattered detachments of the Royal Marines and A.A. units into a brigade, which, with Australian units, acted as rearguard. It was their self-sacrificing resistance which made it possible to withdraw from Crete so large a portion of the garrison. But the Sea Regiment paid dearly, for only some 900 out of 2,000 in the island could be mustered after the withdrawal.

## The Last to Leave

In the epic defence of Calais a year earlier a little band of 85 Jollies played an equally heroic part, and in accordance with the traditions of Britain's Sea Soldiers in any amphibious operation, they were the last to leave. Only 21 of them returned, dead beat, grimy, and sorely wounded, but still undefeated. They landed when Calais was undergoing terrific shelling, and for two days they were dive-bombed, machine-gunned, and sniped but they fought back undaunted. Left till last, a motor boat was eventually sent to rescue the handful left, who "unperturbed and cheerful" (to use their officer's words) were collecting wounded. The motor boat stuck on a mudflat, and by then the last of the French had surrendered. Fortunately a big wave washed the craft afloat again, the men scrambled on board, and the little *Condor* safely ran the gauntlet of torpedo and gun fire to reach Dover.

For gallantry at the siege of Belle Isle in 1761 the Royal Marines were

BY JOHN ENGLAND

When Napoleon inspected a guard of Royal Marines on H.M.S. *Bellerophon* after his surrender, he exclaimed: "What could not be done with 100,000 soldiers such as these!"

And Kaiser Wilhelm II said: "I consider the British Royal Marine the best all-round fighting man in the world."

In World War I and World War II the Royal Marines have fully lived up to the opinions of these experts. Here is their story.

awarded the Laurel Wreath, which is part of their badge. They have earned fresh laurels in every campaign since then. Many years ago it was proposed to give them battle honors, after the fashion of the regiments of the line, but King George IV declared it would want a frigate's fore-topmast to accommodate them all. In place of the usual little tabs, the corps carries the whole world with the laurel of glory round it! The king fittingly granted the globe encircled by the wreath as the "most proper and most distinctive badge," and the motto of the regiment is "Per mare, per terram" (By sea and by land).

Striking tributes to their splendid fighting qualities have been paid not only by their comrades in the Army and Navy, but have been freely bestowed by their foes as well. When Napoleon inspected the Royal Marine guard on board H.M.S. *Bellerophon* after his surrender, he exclaimed, "What could not be done with 100,000 soldiers such as these!" When he lunched at their mess a year or two before the World War the German Kaiser declared, "I consider the British Royal Marine is the best all-round fighting man in the world." Lord St. Vincent, the famous victor of the battle of that name, said: "There never was an appeal made to them for honor, courage, or loyalty that they did not more than realize my highest expectation. If ever real danger should come to Britain, the Marines will be found the country's sheet-anchor."

At sea it is estimated that the Sea Regiment has fought side by side with the sailors of the Royal Navy in over 400 engagements. They took part in the capture of Gibraltar nearly two and a half centuries ago, and were at Bunker's Hill, Ushant, St. Vincent, Camperdown, and with Nelson at the Nile, Trafalgar, and Copenhagen. They served in Canada and India, in the West Indies and at the Cape, and took part too in the historic siege of Acre, which defied Napoleon. Later they were in the Crimea and formed part of a naval brigade during the Indian Mutiny. They were present during the Ashanti, Burmese and Egyptian campaigns, and defended the Pekin Legations during the Boxer troubles. Their feats during the World War were in keeping with these great traditions.

The jobs they are given are almost legion. They take part in landings, man naval guns or searchlights afloat or ashore, and in fact the training is so thorough that a Marine is not only a first-class professional soldier, but as well takes pride in the fact that if called upon he can do anything.

## Founded in 1664

The historian of the Royal Marines, Colonel Cyril Field, died at the beginning of this year. The regiment was founded by the sailor king, Charles II in 1664; "1200 land soldiers to be forthwith raised to be in readiness to be distributed in His Majesty's fleet prepared for sea service." Royal Warrants authorized the corps to raise recruits within the City walls by "the beat of the drum." The corps was mainly raised from the City train bands, and in 1935 it exercised for the first time its ancient privilege of marching through the City with colors flying, bayonets fixed, and bands playing, on the way to take up Guard duties at the royal palaces. The regiment was at first clothed in yellow, and was armed with flintlock muskets instead of matchlocks, owing to the danger of smouldering matches being near the powder for the guns at sea. During the Napoleonic Wars the number of Marines was raised to 31,000 (there were 4,000 at Trafalgar) and last war, when they participated in all the actions of the Grand Fleet, the Marines on service numbered 57,000.



... for the main body, above, who dash up the beach, then establish a strong position inland as below.





# The Anglo-Russian Alliance

BY LIONEL GELBER

The writer of this article is the author of "Peace by Power: The Plain Man's Guide to the Key Issue of the War and of the Post-War World," recently published in Canada by the Oxford University Press and shortly to be issued in England. He teaches International Relations at the University of Toronto.

Mr. Gelber has long been an advocate of the Anglo-Russian rapprochement, and his book reprints a warning which he delivered in London as long ago as March 1938 (a year before the Russo-German Non-Aggression Pact) of the only alternative to such a rapprochement, namely a Nazi-Soviet agreement which if it were to last would put Europe under the domination of Germany.

THE Anglo-Russian Alliance is not only a milestone in history. It is a document to warm the heart of any true realist. For it names names and faces facts. Since 1939 it has been dinned into us by special pleaders of all stripes and every school that capitalism or national sovereignty or Western Imperialism, either alone or together, were what had caused this war and what we ought to be fighting. Germany thus was somehow excused; it was these evil forces which mostly were to blame. And so, apparently, the war would end as it began — with appeasement.

But the Kremlin has learned much since the summer of 1939 and so has Downing Street. While others held forth distractingly, they have kept their eyes on the ball. Specifically in their new treaty, and more than once, they pledge themselves to operate in unison against Germany and her satellites "to render impossible the repetition of aggression and violation of peace by Germany or any of the states associated with her in acts of aggression in Europe." The mealy-mouthed habits of the Old Diplomacy are here discarded; there is no polite hypocrisy about third parties whose identity everyone knows but whom, lest you give mortal offence, you dare not mention. Openly, bluntly and correctly, the Alliance is directed against that one party which more than any other factor has twice in this century thrust humanity back. It is heartening to learn that, as far as Britain and Russia are concerned, the hot-gospelers will not entirely fashion and thereby imperil the post-war world.

## Comintern's Doom

One ambiguity is left. Britain and Russia pledge themselves to a course of "non-interference in the internal affairs of other states." This spells, once and for all, the doom of the Comintern. In foreign countries Communist parties may survive; with them, however, Moscow formally cuts the wire. More trustworthy relations between Britain and Russia are bound to ensue. But will this promise of non-interference apply to other European nations in whose behavior they are jointly interested? What, for example, if there is a militarist resurgence in its domestic politics of post-war Germany; what if there is some agreed program which they are resolved to impose upon her? To carry out the definite and constructive purposes of the Alliance they may, for their own sake and for Europe's, be compelled to intervene. Is it wise of them to tie their hands in advance?

A red feather in Churchill's cap, the Russian Alliance, being his, is in the main tradition of British policy. And Mr. Eden, to his very great credit, has now achieved that which eluded him so long. The objective Neville Chamberlain struggled against, it is one that Grey of Faldon pursued and accomplished. It is, moreover, thrice welcome as the first and only sure guarantee so far visible of a stable post-war order. Concluded four or five years ago — as many realize it might either have averted the renewal of Germany's war or, in any case, have allowed us to wage it under the most, rather than the least, favorable conditions. For neither then nor now does the preservation of peace or the attainment of victory require a common ideology. On the nature of society,

King George VI and M. Stalin have no doubt differences as profound as any that separated Edward VII from the Tsar Nicholas II. But the things that unite are more important than those which divide. And just as it served the Kaiser William II when Russia and Britain were kept apart, so was it to play Hitler's game when they were not brought together.

For in post-war diplomacy it will be the mission of the Anglo-Russian Alliance durably to redress that balance of European power which the arms of the United Nations have been restoring. When she signed the Nazi-Soviet pact in August 1939, Germany obtained a free hand in the West. Hitler was relieved of what Bismarck dreaded and always worked against: a major war on two fronts. And it is noteworthy that Germany did not strike eastward at Russia until the West had virtually been crushed; until her dream of overweening European domination had almost been fulfilled. It was to deter Hitler through the menace of a second front that some begged for a Russian pre-war alliance. And it is the second front in continental Europe (the African and Middle Eastern campaigns have long furnished one elsewhere) which now will make Bismarck's old nightmare the waking horror of Hitler's numbered days. To the uninstructed, to the sentimentalist or to the utopian, the balance of power has often been a source of derision. It is nevertheless the rock, more solid than others, on which Europe's freedom, and therefore her civilization, will once again repose.

In London, when the Alliance was concluded, there were, however, two vacant chairs. To maintain Europe's balance of power, Britain and Russia need the French at their side. Free, strong and enlightened, France revitalized will yet have her task to perform as a great continental and world power. But where was the United States? We are in debt to her statesmen for having blessed and facilitated these transactions. But blue-prints for a new world society have flowed copiously from Washington. In May 1942, when diplomats began to put the goal of security into concrete terms of "mutual assistance," it was not as principals that Americans participated.

## Later in Washington

Later in Washington, it is happily true, M. Molotov and Mr. Roosevelt concurred on "the fundamental problems of co-operation of the Soviet Union and the United States in safeguarding peace and security to the freedom-loving peoples after the war." And following this the American and Russian Governments signed on June 11 an auspicious mutual aid agreement, an extension of the principle of lease-lend both for the period of war and for the subsequent era of reconstruction. To minimize the value of these forward steps would be folly. Yet they fall far short of those precise diplomatic and military obligations into which Britain and Russia have entered. For contrary to Article VII of the new Russo-American lease-lend agreement, it is these and not the expansion of production, employment and exchange of goods (in Europe, at any rate) "which are the material foundation of the liberty and welfare of all peoples." Without such exact political commitments, the social and economic gains of the future may be little more secure than

were those of the past. For prosperity might help to keep the peace but will not alone ensure it.

The lesser American rôle in this epoch-making tripartite coalition is all the more noticeable after the remarkable address of Mr. Sumner Welles on May 30. For he spoke of the post-war disarmament of actual or potential aggressors — a policy which entails enforcement presumably by the United States as well as by her other partners. And he said even more significantly that the United Nations again, it may be supposed, including the United States — would undertake to maintain "an international police power" until a more permanent system of general security (as envisaged also by the Anglo-Russian Alliance) is established. Through the State Department there circulated, one felt, the same clean, fresh air of realism as is flowing now so briskly through the Kremlin and Downing Street.

Does a gap portend between precept and practice? Is the Anglo-Russian treaty regarded in Washington as a mere regional pact setting up a system of limited security purely European in scope? Or is a political division of labor contemplated — the United States saving her heavy diplomatic guns for the Pacific area and East Asia? Conjecture may go further. Can it be that old traditions die hard and that, despite brave talk, the danger of entangling alliances is still feared on the Potomac? Instead of flying a kite, Mr. Welles was perhaps doing his bit in a long process of public education. But is there time — time for mankind, weary, anguished and impatient to await results that will be both slow and quite uncertain? Does, in brief, the comparative abstention of the United States from the dual Great Power combine indicate that her government are not yet convinced of the



Despite recent widespread hammering by the RAF of Nazi industrial and military objectives, Britons know that attempted invasion is still a possibility. In Ireland, as in England and Scotland, a veritable chain of huge AA guns, such as the one pictured here in the Northern part of the Island, are kept in readiness and firing practice is continuous.

willingness of people and Senate alike to underwrite that peace of Europe on which America's peace, the world's peace, so pivotally depends? Such questions may soon be answered. Or they might simply prove that the contest between isolationist and interventionist, hushed during a grave emergency, is still alive and undecided.

If what is happening clears the atmosphere it will be all to the good. We shall know where we stand. To the settlement of Europe, the chief contribution of the United States may be economic rather than political.

In other words: if full diplomatic and military responsibilities for Europe's balance of power are not shared by her, the burden in the main must rest on the Anglo-Russian Alliance. And if that occurs (with American economic support to back it up and the liberated nations of Europe adding their weight), the new treaty may turn out to be even more decisive than we think it today. For no matter what is done elsewhere or in other spheres, here, in the supreme issue of Europe's peace, is some tangible sign at last of the shape of things to come.

# THE OTTAWA LETTER

## Conscriptionists Killing Conscription?

BY G. C. WHITTAKER

NOW that Mr. King has made his position clear — or as clear as he can make it, that position being what it is (his bill to remove the statutory barrier to conscription for overseas service doesn't mean conscription and he doesn't intend to resort to conscription for overseas now and may never resort to it) — it seems to be in order to turn our attention to those in Parliament who claim that conscription is necessary now and who are demanding it. Since Mr. King, by his own assertion, is not going to do anything about conscription, it is in sequence to inquire who, if anybody, is. This entails raising a question as to the true position of the conscriptionists. How serious are they in their condemnation of the Prime Minister? How earnest is their demand for conscription?

Mr. King, who admittedly is not a conscriptionist in principle, is accused of putting the political interests of himself and his party before the country's war interests in declining to bring on conscription for overseas. What about those who are conscriptionists in principle? They insist that conscription is vital to the country's war interests. How far are they prepared to go in subordinating all other interests, including their own political interests?

These questions seem to us to be legitimate and pertinent at this time because Mr. King could not very well block conscription if those who openly or reputedly favor conscription made the introduction of conscription their first concern. Conscription could be brought about by those in parliament who believe or are said to believe it is desirable despite the Prime Minister.

Four of the five ablest, most prominent, and politically strongest English-speaking members of the Cabinet are reputed to regard conscrip-

tion as a proper part of a total war effort — the attitude of the fifth being more obscure. These four Ministers, by insisting on conscription, could either force Mr. King to accede to their demand or compel his withdrawal from office to make way for the setting up of a conscriptionist Government. Any one of them, by placing conscription before everything else, could possibly carry enough members of the Cabinet with him to achieve one or other of these results. But this isn't being done now. Why? There would seem to be only two possible reasons. If you attribute to these Cabinet Ministers the highest possible motive you have to assume that, like Mr. King, they regard a further effort at an appearance of national unity as desirable — more important even than conscription. If you are less generous in speculating as to what influences them you have to surmise that they are not yet prepared to sacrifice the Liberal party's exclusive hold on office for the sake of conscription.

## Not Only Liberals

But power to force the issue is not confined to Liberals if the line-up in the House of Commons on the bill now before it is what it seems to be. A half-hundred or more anti-conscriptionist followers of the Government are reportedly going to vote with Mr. Cardin against Mr. King's bill. Both the official Conservative opposition and the CCF group professedly favor conscription now. If fifty or more Liberal members voted against Mr. King on the bill and the Conservatives and CCF members voted against him, the Government would be either defeated in the House or left with such a slim majority that Mr.

King's position would be pretty well untenable. The result unless Mr. King should depart from traditional constitutional practice and ignore it would be to clear the way for a conscriptionist war ministry and conscription.

Mr. Hanson's opposition has intimated, however, that, notwithstanding that the Prime Minister has stated in so many words that his bill does not mean conscription, it is going to vote for the bill. If the Conservatives want conscription before everything else, why should they not vote against a bill that Mr. King says doesn't mean conscription, and against a Prime Minister who has told them that there may never be conscription while he is in office? Why do they not vote in a way that might clear the path to a conscriptionist Government? Mr. Hanson has sought to discredit Mr. King's avowed concern for national unity, protesting that there is now less of unity than ever, so it is clearly not any fear of promoting disunity that influences them. It would seem to be concern for their party position that guides their course. Having departed without any profit in 1940 from the principle of conscription, and having recovered their virtue by their present advocacy of conscription, they are not prepared to risk even the appearance of evil by voting with Quebec anti-conscriptionists against a bill that removes the statutory prohibition on conscription but the enactment of which, with Mr. King as Prime Minister, leaves actual conscription as far away as ever. Since Mr. Hanson attributes partisan motives to Mr. King, we do not think it is offensive to wonder whether he himself is not choosing to forsake the bone of a chance for actual conscription in order to pursue the shadow of his party's so

(Continued on Page 14)



# Roots of Canadian-Soviet Cooperation Firmer

BY RAYMOND A. DAVIES

THE thunder and death of Hitler's last great offensive of World War II engulf the endless fields, forests and bogs of the Soviet Union. In Crimea, at Kharkov, at Taganrog, near Murmansk, the Nazis are attempting to set in motion an irresistible drive with which to repeat the victories of last fall and deal a knockout blow to the Soviets. But the Red armies are fighting as valiantly as ever. There are millions of new men in line. There are tanks and planes and guns from the Urals, and from the United States, Britain, Canada. There is no sign of Axis victory. Yet Hitler must win now, if he is to win at all. June, July, perhaps August, are his months of fate. He must beat the United Nations to the draw of the Second Front. The logic of this is as apparent to the Axis as to the allies.

It is now one year since the Nazis first broke through the frontiers of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. On that fateful June 22, 1941, the Nazi armies goose-stepped eastward, confident of quick and easy victory. Their confidence was false. The Germans and their servile allies lost millions of men in the year since past. The flower of Hitler's armies is no more, masses of war material have been ground into dust. The myth of Nazi invincibility has been destroyed for good.

By their struggle, the Russians have won the admiration of the world. This admiration is reflected in the 20-year mutual assistance pact with Britain and the treaty with the United States achieved during Soviet Foreign Commissar Molotov's recent visits to London and Washington. Above all, this admiration has been reflected in the growing and popular demand for a Second Front, now the official policy of the United Nations. The demand for a Second Front, although originally attributed to the Communists and the left wing, actually reflected the healthy instinct of the Briton and American never to abandon a friend in need especially if aid was for the good of both.

After a year of fighting it has become universally recognized even by sceptics that the Soviet Union is one of the great powers of the world. More than that, it is now accepted that lasting peace may only be achieved by the co-operation of Russia, Britain and America. All three together must reconstruct the world.

## The Shift of Opinion

In Canada, as elsewhere, the Nazi invasion of Russia in June, 1941, met a mixed reception. We had partisans of the "plague on both your houses" theory. This argument was soon disposed of by Winston Churchill in his historic address pledging full aid to the Soviets. Many, especially in Quebec, frankly wished for the defeat of the Russians, even though this meant a Nazi victory. Others believed that Russia would last only a few weeks, that her people would revolt, that her industry was poor, that her railways would fold up. They believed that Russia was weak because Stalin was a ruthless dictator ruling the people by force. There were also saner voices. In time they prevailed.

Slowly at first, then more resolutely, Canadian public opinion shifted. It is remarkable that the very organs of the press, formerly firmly anti-Soviet, represented by such papers as the *Toronto Globe and Mail*, the *Montreal Gazette* and the *Montreal Star*, were among the first to become partisans of all-out co-operation with the Soviet Union.

This co-operation has not yet been achieved in full. But progress has been made, exemplified best of all by the resumption of Canadian diplomatic relations with Russia, the shipment of Canadian war materials to the Russian front and the collection of nearly a million dollars by the Red Cross for Russian aid.

Nor is the slowness of achieving co-operation surprising. After all, most of us have had to unlearn nearly all that we had been taught about Russia during the past years.

At first we were bewildered. What

The first anniversary of Hitler's invasion of the Soviet Union finds the Canadian attitude to Russia greatly changed.

During the past year we've had to unlearn much of what we had been taught about the Soviets. We have discovered that the secret of the heroism and self-abnegation of the Red Army soldier lies in that he values highly what the Soviet system has given him. Russian industries, we now know, are efficient and modern, Russian workers capable and energetic.

Since the Russians fight for the same things that we defend — home, family, farms, factories, ideals — we find it ever easier to co-operate with them.

happened to the experts? Why didn't the Russians revolt? Why didn't Russia's inefficient industry fall to pieces? Why didn't Russian railways cease to function? Why were the Germans unable to smash the reportedly weak Russian armies?

Almost with amazement we came to learn the reasons. We saw with bated breath that the Russians

fought and died because they believed that what the Soviet system gave them was worth defending. They, as we, fought for their homes, their families, their collective farms, their factories, their railways, homeland, dreams and ideals. And they were united.

It soon became clear that no ruthless dictatorship from above ruled

Russia. None such could have won the loyalty and devotion shown by Russian soldiers, sailors, airmen and civilians. Only a genuine, voluntary devotion to country, system and leaders could successfully bring into effect the scorched earth policy. By winter of 1941 Stalin was no longer a bogey man to us. By description of Lord Beaverbrook, Captain Balfour, Harry Hopkins, and through his defense of Moscow, Stalin became a man we are beginning to understand and even admire. The *Ottawa Citizen* was pertinent indeed when it editorialized: "Perhaps you too, have misunderstood Stalin." The Soviet system proved akin to democracy, certainly a far cry from the popular concept of dictatorship.

But the surprise of surprises came when Russian industry, far from collapsing, showed tremendous vitality, efficiency and ingenuity under war conditions. Do you remember the "experts" who told us that the Russian "mujik" would never learn

to operate complicated machines? Do you recall speeches, stories, articles and books "proving" that Russian industry was unfit to cope with modern war? But events demonstrated beyond a shadow of doubt that the Soviet Union has a powerful and efficient industry, even if owned by the state and controlled with the participation of unions.

We used to debate and condemn supposed Russian "equalitarianism" and loss of personal incentive. But though we thought so, the Russians had neither. We learned that in peace as in war they develop personal incentive to the highest level giving for achievement both economic rewards and popular acclaim. And the individual who does more work gets more pay, though he can't use his money to hire others.

During the past year we have lost much of our distrust of the Russians and the Russians, without doubt, have lost much of their distrust of us. This does not mean that all Can-

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of the workers through the Main Gates of these plants, carrying each successive shift to work and returning to their homes those released from duty.

**FOR THE FORCES:** Provincial Transport Company, in its territory, serves more military camps than any other transportation system. Its facilities for group transportation are also heavily employed by the forces, and by others, such as the entertainment groups which provide recreation for the troops.

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adians now understand and favor co-operation with the Russians. That, unfortunately, is not yet the case. But the number of die-hards is growing smaller. Canadians, like Britons and Americans, understand that the major lesson of the war is the need to co-operate for the preservation of peace. In time of war a capitalist Canada, Britain and America are able to co-operate with a Soviet Russia. This co-operation is wholehearted and easy to achieve. To achieve it we have no need to accept or even approve Communism. Surely, we should be able to do in peacetime what we have been able to do so well in time of war, the more so since the 20-year pact has now established common objectives for peace as well as war. The crises of peace are no less demanding of solution than the crises of war. Let us not forget that wars are bred in peace. Upon a common Anglo-Soviet-American policy during the next decade the whole future of the world will depend.

### Involves Understanding

Co-operation with Russia involves understanding of the Russians. It involves joint activity. It involves mutual faith and trust. It presupposes a resistance to divisionism such as propagated by the die-hard *Toronto Telegram*, which has remained a centre for anti-Soviet forces.

On July 24, 1941, the *Toronto Telegram*, hostile as ever to the Soviet Union, commented editorially: "We will not pretend to like them (the Russians) and we will not ignore the uncomfortable position in which democracy would find itself with either a Nazi or Communist domination at the close of the war." Again on August 11, the *Telegram* said: "The truth is that Russia's rulers are gangsters. . . . For 22 years they had a record of bloody tyranny that the Axis never surpassed, and they have equalled the Nazis in unashamed treachery." Two weeks ago on June 5, 1942, the *Telegram* continued in the same vein: "The notion that Stalin's statements to American visitors are to be taken at their face value is too naive for a responsible newspaperman." The *Telegram* reflects an old view, which has been finally and definitely cast aside by the 20-year pact, and which henceforth can only serve as a rallying program for opponents of Anglo-Soviet-American co-operation.

On the anniversary of the Nazi invasion of Russia and as a token of wholehearted support for the 20-year pact, Canadians have the duty to work harder than ever to make an invasion of Europe this year a success, to bring victory in 1942.

# THE U.S. SCENE

## Mr. Molotov and Millennium

BY L. S. B. SHAPIRO

Washington, D.C.

RED SKELTON, the droll radio comic, has made famous his "We dood it!" catch-line which tells a story with no grammar and little modesty, and I fear I shall have to borrow Mr. Skelton's three-word promotion as a descriptive of the chest-thumping indulged by the august American press these last few days. Because the newspapers respected a government request that no mention be made of Mr. Molotov's visit to the United States (until official release), they have been slapping their own backs with rare passion and dexterity and with such righteous boastfulness that I find myself automatically condensing their flowing editorial eloquence into Mr. Skelton's baby-talk banter, to wit, "We dood it!"

It seems a little ridiculous. The government issued a stern warning containing no loopholes that mention should not be made in the newspapers or on the radio of the presence in the United States of any high Soviet official. This seemed plain enough to be understood and respected by a lot of urchins at a July 4 picnic. And because the newspapers (with one unimportant exception) did this simple war-time duty they are spilling over with flowery self-praise which belongs only in an obituary. Knowing probably better than anyone else their own irresponsibility, they have astounded themselves.

Another strange facet of the Molotov visit is that so few persons in Washington and New York recognized the Russian gentleman. He walked all over Washington's streets for several days, then mingled with crowds in New York City. And although his picture has been published in every newspaper and magazine in America, he didn't rate a second glance from passersby.

Why? The explanation will shatter some Americans, notably those gullible Hearst readers who have been educated to recognize a Russian Communist by the bushiness of his beard and the blackness of the bomb he carries in his right hand. Mr. Molotov looks like a typical American banker or stockbroker, his clothing trim, his hair and mustache neatly clipped, and his manner of walking rather executive.

In short, by one quick visit Mr. Molotov cemented an agreement and shattered an illusion.

THE capital appears to be vastly unconcerned about the Japanese landings on the outermost Aleutians. Possession of Attu is likened to possession of a sand dune by a platoon in a swirling tank battle. . . . The Aleutian landings have more propaganda than military value. They were made for domestic consumption in Japan to offset news of the Midway disaster. . . . The rate of merchant ship launchings in America has at last outdistanced the rate of sinkings off this coast. The full story, when told, will be as thrilling as the 1917 saga in the North Atlantic.

Canada's conscription debate in the Commons is getting scant notice in the American press. Even the *New York Times*, which has always carried more Canadian detail than any other American newspaper, is giving the debate small space on the inside pages. . . . L. B. Pearson, the Dominion's new Minister-Counsellor in Washington (under Minister Leighton G. McCarthy) assumed his duties last week. . . . Charles Vining, assigned by Ottawa to investigate Canada's publicity problem in the United States, is making an exhaustive study of the situation. He has interviewed literally hundreds of persons intimately and remotely connected with the subject. . . . The *Nation* magazine's review of a new book, "A History of Canada for Americans," hits hard at the book and the Dominion on the ground of loss of liberalism. Author of the review is a Winnipeg Free Press staff writer. . . . Bruce

Hutchison's article on Canada's air training facilities (appearing in the week-end *New York Post*) does well for the Dominion.

ABOUT three weeks ago this reporter paused momentarily in Seattle to gather up his thoughts after a tour of this war-making nation which included the eastern states, the middle and south west, and the Pacific states.

What I had seen and heard was eye-witness corroboration of Donald Nelson's statement that the battle of production has been won.

There was one other principal observation. It was that the spirit of this country is one of frantic speed. The United States attaches great responsibility to itself. The nation is fighting the war on the home and foreign fronts as though all depended on her effort. This matchless spirit in a soldier makes for an unconquerable regiment, and in nations it makes for an unconquerable association of allies.

ALL this is happening little more than six months after the United States entered the war. All of it adds up to a triumph of organization, industry, fighting spirit and far-sighted preparation.

The most important of these is far-sighted preparation. Without it, organization, industry and fighting spirit could not have come into play so quickly. And the nation is beginning to appreciate that the man most responsible for far-sighted preparation is President Roosevelt. There is growing realization, even by those bitterly opposed to Roosevelt's policies and methods, that he is a very great war President and that he was an even greater pre-war President.

The President's wisdom and courage are just now beginning to be fully appreciated. Even among the President's most vigorous political enemies there is a dawning recognition of his place in the story of mankind's gravest crisis. Today's monument to his wisdom may be seen on the front page of any newspaper.

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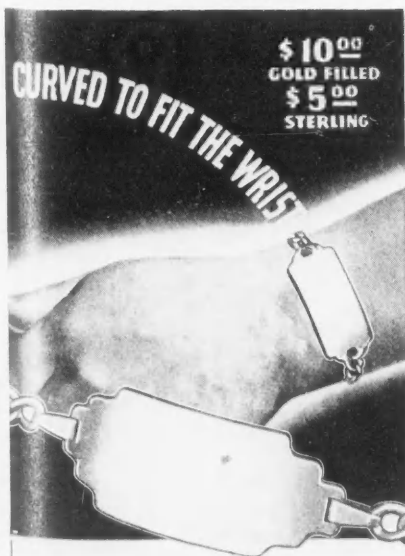
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# THE HITLER WAR

## Hitler Seeks the Weakest Point in the Ring

BY WILLSON WOODSIDE

THESE articles have maintained for months that the only place where Hitler had a chance for a substantial victory this year was in the Middle East. Here, from his central position, he could shift large forces quicker than we could. And here was the weakest section of the ring being steadily drawn about him by the British, Russians and Americans.

The chance of invading Britain had passed with the engagement of a large part of his air power on the Russian front. Indeed, Hitler confessed the day he attacked Russia that he had been unable to mass sufficient air power for a decision over Britain because of the necessity to watch Rus-

sia. It was necessary to knock her out and free himself entirely.

His chance of knocking out Russia in this second year of his war with her appears far less than in the first. Many factors which contributed to his initial success last year are lacking today: surprise, the blitzkrieg

technique, superiority in man and machine power at the chosen points, an advantage in experience and battle-training, and the conviction of German invincibility. He still has a formidable army in Russia—though I suggest again that we may not yet realize what a blow was dealt to it last winter. He can fight great battles on even terms with the Soviets. But it seems out of the question that he can break through Timoshenko's massed defenders in the Southern Ukraine even as far as Stalingrad, not to speak of Baku. And while he might, with great effort, take a weakened Leningrad, it is very doubtful if he could take a strengthened Moscow.

### A Smaller Victory

In the Middle East he can find no such great victory as is to be won in Britain or Russia. But the over-running of Suez, Mesopotamia and the Caucasus would be a very substantial victory nevertheless. It would mean a great breach in our strategic position, and by seizing the chief Soviet oil source and the chief Allied oil source outside of America, Hitler could greatly hamper our prosecution of the war.

Some Allied military observers have seriously considered lately whether Hitler might not shift to the defensive in Russia, carry out a deep retirement to well-prepared positions running roughly from Riga to Kiev to Nikolaevsk, and shift considerable strength westward to meet an Anglo-American invasion. If he did this, they thought that Germany might prove very hard to crack, with the chief hope resting on our air offensive.

But this would be entirely foreign to Hitler's psychology. To halt during this period when Britain and America are rapidly mobilizing their strength would be to accept ultimate defeat. There has been no indication that any peace offensive of his could get the war stopped now. He must go on, if only to recover in furious activity and temporary victory the illusion that he still has a chance to win.

We had proof that he intended to do so, in his offensives against Kerch and Sebastopol. If he were going to retire to a defensive line in Western Russia why would he spend valuable resources completing the conquest of the Crimea? Indeed, the fact that after he had called a halt to offensive action everywhere else along the Russian front last December 8 he mounted a big offensive against Sebastopol, indicates that he had already decided on this year's campaign.

### Plan Out of Joint

As the winter wore on, however, it became obvious that things were going wrong with the Axis Middle Eastern plan. The Japanese General Hayashi called anxiously on Germany to carry out her end when he saw what the Soviet winter offensive was doing to the German Army. But by the time Spring had finally come and the Germans had been freed from the winter horror, the Japanese were beginning to fail in their part. Brilliantly successful at Singapore and Rangoon, they were turned back at Ceylon and anticipated at Madagascar. There can be little doubt but that the harassing, or severing, of the Allied supply line around Africa to the Middle East constituted a vital part of the Axis strategy.

The Germans, meanwhile, had moved a strong air force into Sicily to close the Mediterranean securely to our convoys and open it freely to their own ships moving to reinforce Rommel. Malta held out there were reliable reports, says *The Aeroplane*, that the German parachute division, which took part in the seizure of Crete, was waiting in the south of Italy but it was made too hot for

our light naval forces, torpedo bombers and patrol flying boats which had previously taken a 40 to 50 per cent toll of Axis cross-Mediterranean traffic. With the shifting of the German air power to Libya, however, our torpedo planes and night bombers are back into Malta and busy again.

During the winter and early spring, too, there were occasional reports, little noticed in the welter of dire news from the Pacific, of the massing of barges in the Aegean islands, the preparation of aerodromes and offensive bases along the Bulgaro-Turkish border, and the arrival of German marines in Rumanian and Bulgarian ports. Meanwhile *The Aeroplane* insisted that Germany was building a great number of troop-carrying gliders. Not, surely, to be used in face of the vastly strengthened fighter forces of the British Isles.

That brings us fairly well up to date. Now we see the situation developing rapidly, and the remaining pieces of the puzzle of Hitler's intentions fitting into place. He has begun to attack all along the Russian front. But these are local efforts and look like holding attacks. At Kharkov he is forced to try to regain the ground seized by Timoshenko a month ago, as this is the shoulder guarding his whole Black Sea position. It is also possible that he will try to take Rostov again, to cut Timoshenko's oil line and most of his communications with the North Caucasus.

The most important effort, however, is being made at Sebastopol. The aim of this costly attack—Sebastopol, which I have visited, is ringed in by hills of the most rugged kind—is not only to deprive the Soviet Black Sea Fleet of its main base, surely, but to use this place as a supporting point for landings on the Turkish coast opposite. Aerodromes at Sebastopol are almost like an aircraft-carrier moored in the middle of the Black Sea.

The American four-engined bombers which made forced landings in Turkey last weekend may have been attacking the Rumanian oil refiner-



Major-General F. F. Worthington, the main force behind the Canadian Armored Corps, from its training in relics of the last war to the development of our powerful new Ram tank.

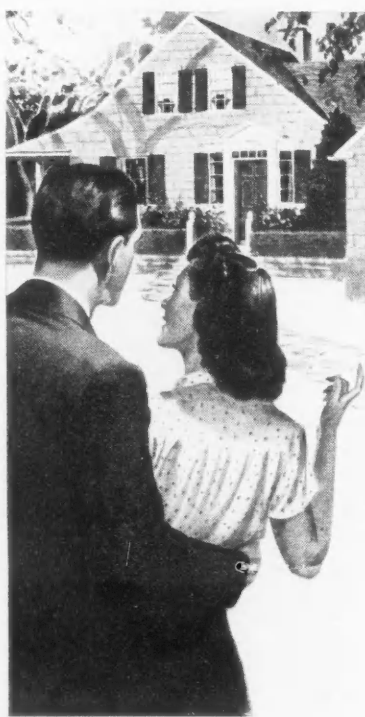
(Photo by Karsh, Ottawa)

ies and the storage tanks and docks at Constanza, from which small tankers carry gasoline to the German armies in Russia, via Odessa and Nikolaevsk. But they may also have been raiding invasion shipping being assembled in these harbors.

The most likely place for a German landing in Turkey would be the railhead of Samsun, just east of the two jutting headlands on the Turkish Black Sea coast. Other landings might be made at the railhead of Zonguldak, half-way between Samsun and Istanbul, from Bulgarian and Rumanian ports. German planes have been reported carrying out frequent reconnaissance along this coast lately. The Turkish Navy, which includes the famous 23,000-ton German battle-cruiser *Goeben* of the last war, modernized as the *Yavuz*, two small 40-year-old cruisers, four modern Italian-built destroyers, and two new destroyers just delivered from Britain—an indication of our confidence in Turkey—may be concentrated in this sector to prevent a move outflanking the defence line of the Bosphorus.

These ships would, however, be extremely vulnerable to German attack by bomber, torpedo-plane, mosquito boat and submarine. The Soviet

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If you need protection for a limited period and wish to build the largest possible cash fund for yourself if you live, Endowment insurance may be desirable. But it's not recommended if more protection is needed for your family than is possible under the Endowment plan.

**1. Term insurance** is temporary insurance issued for a limited period or term of years. If you die during the term, the face amount of your policy is paid to your beneficiary. If you are still living at the end of the term, the insurance protection ceases.

When a man needs extra, temporary protection to provide money for paying off some obligation, such as a mortgage or business debt, in case of death, Term insurance is often desirable.

Because the protection is for a limited period only, Term premiums are low. However, it should never be considered a suitable substitute for the permanent, whole life protection most men need.

**2. Whole life insurance** is the most popular form of life insurance, and is desirable for men whose families need permanent protection.

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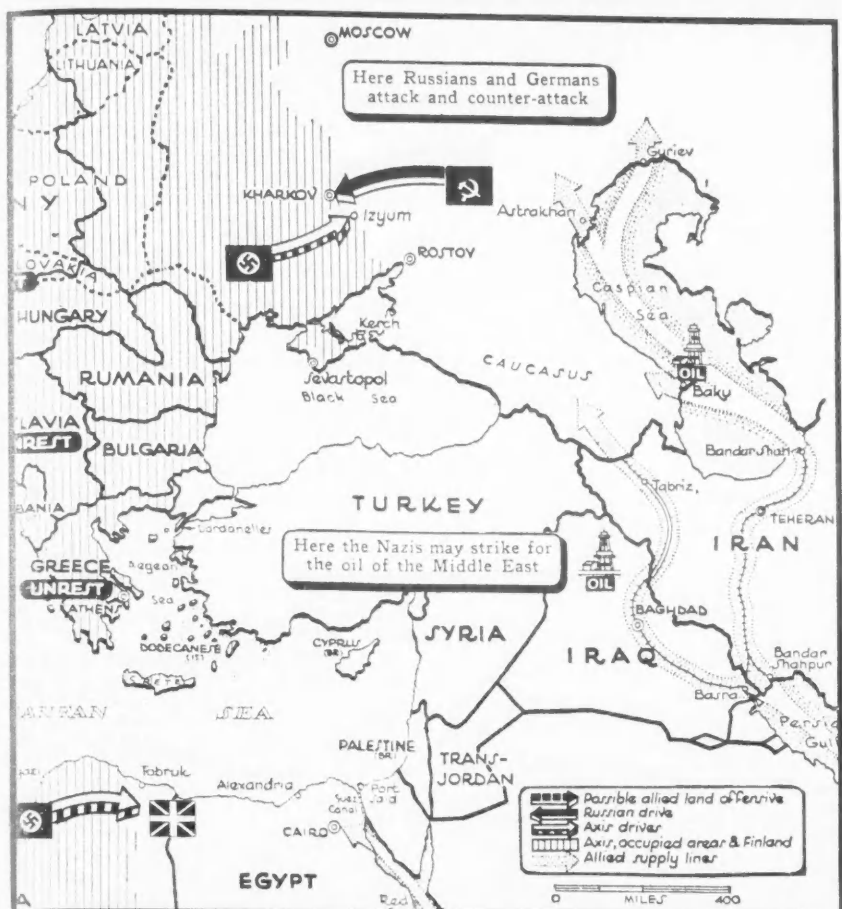
NEWLY STYLED BY SHUTTLEWORTH



Bond Street







Map, courtesy New York Times.

Black Sea Fleet, war-hardened and stronger, ought to give tougher opposition. I have seen one report suggesting that it had the new aircraft-carrier *Stalin* in use; and its numerous submarines would prove a dangerous threat to any German Black Sea expedition.

Simultaneous with a Black Sea attack against Turkey would come an assault in the neighborhood of Smyrna by barge-borne troops storming across from the Greek and Italian islands, probably supported by parachute and glider formations. Against such attack there could be only one real defence, and that is air power. Too much cannot be expected of the Turkish Air Force, trying to protect its huge-salient position, but it is believed that we have been delivering Tomahawk fighters in some quantity since Lease-Lend was extended to Turkey last December.

In view of the limited German shipping resources in the Black Sea and the danger from Soviet submarines, it would seem that the main weight

of German armor for any Middle Eastern campaign must still cross into Asia at Istanbul, or be shipped from Athens (Piraeus) to Smyrna. The latter route would offer distinct advantages in avoiding the main Turkish Army and fortifications. Against these the Bulgarians might be set.

The chief German concern would be to get through Turkey quickly, before the British, Poles and perhaps Americans in Syria and the Russians in the Caucasus could realign their forces to meet the attack. And however well the Turkish soldiers fight, the Germans will not face the heavy armament here which has slowed their progress in Russia.

#### Difficult Country

The greatest obstacles which the country may offer are its distances and the rough terrain. As one can see from a National Geographic, and even better from a Bartholomew map, the eastern part of Turkey is extremely rough, and the long railway through the interior to Tiflis would be subject to a greater extent than is the case in Yugoslavia to guerrilla action.

The Germans will scheme to avoid such long and difficult lines of communication. That's why I think they would try to land their Caucasian expedition as far along the Turkish Black Sea coast as possible, and bring their Syrian expedition in at Smyrna rather than Istanbul. They may have counted originally on bringing it in via Cyprus, and would probably have tried to take Cyprus last year had they not lost so many transport planes and gliders in Crete, and the British not intervened promptly in Syria.

In such a campaign, Rommel's part would appear to be to try to destroy the armored power of the British Eighth Army, the strongest army which Britain has in this part of the world. Failing that, he would at least have to tie down the Eighth Army. Furious as the German attacks have been in Libya, and great the recuperative power shown after their initial repulse, there has been no real sign yet that Rommel was getting the better of our armored forces and was liable to take Tobruk and sweep into Egypt.

Then there is the question of air power in a Middle Eastern campaign. If he had the squadrons free from the demands of the Russian and the Western European fronts, Hitler could concentrate them here quicker than we could reinforce to meet him. But has he such forces free? We have seen that to back Rommel properly he had to strip most of his planes from Sicily, so that we have resumed sending convoys through the Central Mediterranean. Accord-

ing to Italian report the latest one was protected by two aircraft-carriers.

We haven't as much air power as we might like in this theater, but in spite of recent demands from India and Burma, it has been built up steadily and has shown itself strong and resourceful. More planes—both fighters and bombers—are coming in all the time by the African ferry service.

Only sufficient air power can permit us to continue operating strong naval units in the narrow Eastern Mediterranean. But as long as we can provide adequate air cover, there seems no reason why we can't maintain effective naval control over at least the triangle Tobruk-Cyprus-Alexandria. That is an immensely important factor in freeing the sea flank of our armies and allowing them to concentrate on holding the relatively narrow land routes along the Libyan and Syrian shores.

If we could put strong air power into Tunisia and free the Central Mediterranean for our convoys, while cutting Rommel's supply route, that would revolutionize the whole Mediterranean situation. One of the tasks assigned to the French Fleet in Hitler's plan seems to have been the protection of North and West Africa from an Allied landing.

With the big swing of belief in an Allied victory which our night raids on Germany and our day sweeps over the Channel must have caused in France, it is possible that an American expedition would meet no more than a token resistance on landing at Casablanca and moving across the excellent French North African railway and highway system towards Tunisia. The right propaganda preparation, indeed, ought to assure them a tumultuous welcome. Here's a job, too, for our French Canadian regiments.

#### A Year Too Late

Thus we have the possibility of a shrewd counter-blow to Hitler's Middle Eastern Plans, threatening Italy from the south, as well as France in the west and Norway in the north. In fact, since the Japanese have failed to come to meet him in the Indian Ocean, since his own armies received such punishment during the winter and a great Allied air bombardment and invasion threat has grown up in the west, it has seemed less and less likely that Hitler would go ahead, much less succeed, with his push towards Baku, Basra and Suez. He is just about a year too late; had he and the Japs set about this last June, the

story might have had a different ending.

Nevertheless, with the attacks at Tobruk and Sebastopol and the reported crossing of the Kerch Straits, with Hitler's temperament to consider and one more big punch left in the German war machine, it really looks as though the Germans were going to try. If they do, they may make considerable advances and gain some early victories. But what is the sense of the Germans heading for Basra when they can't halt the destruction of their home base? They will only spread out their forces and expend their energy, assuring us an earlier victory than if they stood pat.

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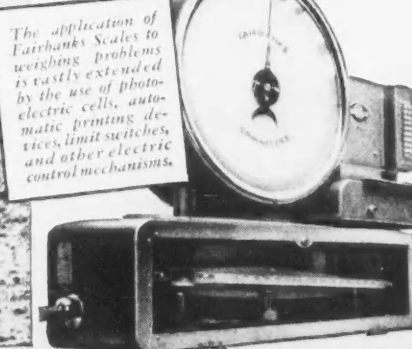
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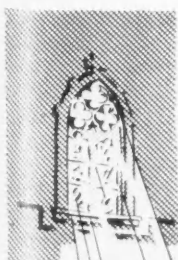
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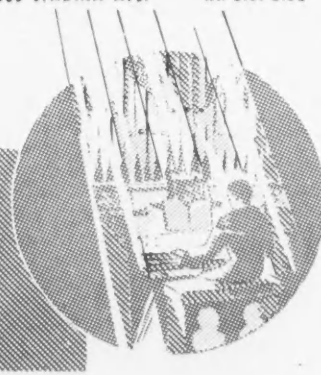
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# Goering Double-Crossed by Cleverness of Funk

Walter Funk, a genius at financial manipulation, has chained German business to the Nazi chariot-wheels, has ousted Schacht, former President of the Reichsbank, and has double-crossed the ineffable Goering who burns for revenge.

As the most formidable supporter of Hitler, Funk has won the Fuehrer's complete confidence by his daring and unorthodox methods.

HITLER has a major war on the Eastern Front. Every authenticated report tells of his anxiety in regard to another war on the Western front. And at the same time he has to take reckoning of a war on his own immediate front. It is the war between Dr. Funk and Field Marshal Goering.

The Nazi Fuehrer rose to power because of the support given him by the great German industrialists of the Ruhr and Silesia, in their haunting fear of the menace of Communism within the Reich. Without that support it is inconceivable that the tap room orator of Munich beer

BY ROBERT J. RIDLEY

halls could ever have commanded any authority in Germany. But when the money was in the coffers of the old Brown House in Munich the Nazi gangsters proceeded to carve up the spoils and, after the notorious purge of June 1935, Goering proceeded systematically to make himself the richest man Germany had ever known. He became the supreme economic dictator.

The only man he had to fear was Dr. Hjalmar Horace Greely Schacht, the President of the Reichsbank. After long and desperate efforts

Goering succeeded in ousting the one man who made German fiscal restoration possible after the devastation brought about by the period of inflation. Schacht went into the shadows, and his place was taken by Walter Funk, who seemed on the surface to be a very pliable person.

Goering launched his wonderful five year plan after the Russian model, and it seemed all was set. But he reckoned without the heavily built, beer drinking, food loving Funk, who had seemed so subservient at first to all his schemes.

But Funk has bided his time. While Goering has been pre-occupied

with war, Funk has been engaged in manipulating finance and economic control. The result is that it can now be said that he is in the first four of the whole of the Nazi regime. Apart from being President of the Reichsbank, he is also Nazi Minister of Economics. He has gone beyond Goering and has practically placed the whole of Germany, from an economic view, under the heel of the Nazi party. He has gone further than Goering ever went. He has suppressed nearly half of the hundred German Chambers of Commerce which date for the most part from the Middle Ages, so that they are now just departments of the party.

He has scrapped the Four Year Plan which made Goering so fabulously wealthy. He has overruled the agreeably named disagreement of Herr Syrup, the Nazi Labor Minister. He has created in Germany a concentrated organization of all raw and manufactured materials, entirely in the hands of the Nazi party, which he is already calling the "New Four Year Order". Goering is furious, so my advisers tell me, but he is helping, for Funk now has the ear of the master, and has persuaded him that, although the Marshal may know a great deal about bombing planes, he is a child when it comes to figures.

Funk is no soldier. He used to be a casual contributor to German economic journals. Until the Nazi regime intervened, he had little reward, for his ideas were too advanced for the rigid orthodoxy of the Berlin Bourse. But he was young and energetic in spite of his love of good living. He waited his moment. Now at the age of fifty it has come, and he is the supreme economic dictator of ninety million Germans, packed in between the Rhine and the Vistula. When the Nazis came into power he attached himself to Dr. Goebbels' organization, and became one of the sub-chiefs of the elaborate Press Bureau then established in the old Prince Luitpold Palace in the Wilhelmplatz.

## Daringly Unorthodox

He used his academic training to good effect. He is a graduate of the Universities of Berlin and Leipzig. He set out to oust Schacht, who at that time was looked on as the most formidable support of Hitler, a world figure and one whose word was hardly ever called into question in international banking circles. However much they may have had reason to regret their favor since those days, he got rid of Schacht, and now he has got rid of Goering. His boldness became more and more daring as time went on, and the Nazi party went from success to success, greatly impressed Hitler, who used to use anything unorthodox, and he was marked for high office years ago.

He also realized that in the austere Nazi regime it was somewhat convenient to have a "diplomatic illness". Thus when things were getting a little difficult he would go to the country to recuperate. Sometimes he would persuade the Fuehrer to permit him to go overseas to find new capital for the Reich. He made one spectacular journey to Afghanistan and Persia. Unfortunately he misjudged the situation. He announced the time was ripe for Hitler to increase the "German field of protection" to those parts. He was fortunately anticipated by the British and Soviet action, which took over Persia and brought about a close co-operation plan with Afghanistan. How useful that move has been we now see in the open supply routes which continuously supply Marshal Timoshenko with the things he needs most in his offensive.

But if this big ungainly man failed in the East, he succeeded in the Balkans. He has made Bulgaria, Hungary and Rumania merely supply centres for the Reich. He has made them believe that Germany's consuming power is more valuable to them than cash, and that it pays them to get rid of their own produce on a lease and lend scheme which has no contractual basis.

A remarkably Satanic man.



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# Apply Manning Pool Idea to Higher Education

BY DRAPER DOBIE

**There is a tremendous lot of financial, physical and mental waste in Canada's system of higher education.**

**Could much of this be eliminated by the application of the Manning Pool idea as employed in the Air Training scheme? And here is another thoroughly unorthodox but interesting idea:**

**"Those giving evidence of the required qualities and desire for university training should not be allowed to enter college until after two years, during which time they must demonstrate by supporting themselves and properly deporting themselves that they are worthy."**

THE importance of laying the best foundation for sound thinking by young people has been made more and more apparent by the present war.

There is ample evidence that Hitler's rise to power was largely due to the failure of parents, teachers, and the German Republic, to provide careful supervision of the youth, and the development of the youth in the minds of the German youth.

A three-cornered political war was waged between Hitler's National Socialists, reactionary Prussian Junker militarists of the old army, and Communists. To enhance the susceptibility of youth, the country was in the midst of a frightful depression. Parents were so engrossed in the problems of maintaining existence they were less interested in the mental welfare of their children than ordinarily would have been the case. Youth found it impossible to find work. Hitler found them ready to absorb his ideas. He cleverly took immediate advantage of the situation and his so-called Socialistic ideology, flattered by its Nationalistic appeal to patriotism, found ready acceptance by the young people. He so far succeeded as to create the equivalent of religious fanaticism in his support. That all this was wrong in principle and practice serves only to point out the very great necessity for preparing to meet national conditions of emergency character, economic or political, by educating young people as far as possible in the right way of thinking.

However, it is not the purpose of this article to deal with elemental education, but rather to point out some of the follies that have existed in the minds of many parents and others regarding the value of what appeared to them to be education. Likewise, it is intended to suggest ideas for the improvement of methods in the selection and proper placing of young people capable of receiving and anxious to receive education.

It may or may not be interesting to relate that the writer was given practically no education. The desire of the parents was in evidence, but having passed the "Entrance Exam" the writer, at fifteen, desired to set out at once to see the world, which he did in a very limited way. Existence soon became more important. It was at the age of thirty-five that he became conscious that something which had been lurking in his mind was more than important; it was essential. He was ignorant and must educate himself. Then began a struggle in the dark, as it were, from which he would like to see others saved.

## Education as Panacea

Canada was a new country, in a sense a pioneer country. Invention has regrettably abolished pioneering. Pioneering entailed physical hardships. Physical effort was the sole means of gaining a living for most people. The great majority of people were uneducated and had to rely on their brawn rather than their brains.

A comparatively few people, mostly professional men, teachers, preachers, etc., were allegedly educated. It was only a natural sequence of thought in the minds of parents that their children must receive this education that apparently would free them from physical labor and hardship. They loved their children.

So began the process of enlarging the demand for educational facilities. Education came to be regarded as a panacea which would lift all those who received it on to a higher plane of living.

More and more the idea grew. More and more facilities were provided, until they became a financial problem to the governing bodies. And as this went on, something fine, which has made the splendid qualities of the pioneer the admiration of all today, began to disappear: fewer men whose word was as good as their bond; fewer men and women who did without until they could pay cash for, or make, the things they desired; less neighborliness and more class.

A university degree came to be regarded as something which entitled young men and women to special

consideration in regard to a job and in social standing. Universities became cluttered with young men and women seeking a degree, many of them utterly incapable of appreciation of the sacrifices of their fond, but misguided, parents; too many of them having no idea of the value of a day's work, let alone of how to do one or what at. They came off the production line like Model T's with no power in them of their own. It had to be poured in afterwards. Thousands of them failed to stay the terms of their courses. Other thousands failed to succeed at what they were educated to do.

They had lost the priceless years in which to learn adaptability by experience. They were unequipped with either brain, brawn or experience. They had missed the opportunity to acquire that quality of native shrewdness which had enabled their fathers and mothers to succeed to the point of being able to send them to college,—experience, early experience as a rule.

## Can This Be Avoided?

It should not be thought that all students were failures. Indeed the almost terrific advance of science during this period is the complete refutation of such a thought. The point is, however, that while we were educating these many successful students, an even greater number of square pegs were going through the useless motions, as it were, of being shaped to fit round holes in life.

How can this be avoided?

Since the beginning of the present war, the British Empire has inaugurated an Empire Air Training Scheme in Canada for the preparation of young men from all over the Empire, for every branch of the Air Service.

The first thing that happens to these young men when they enter the service is that they are placed in a "Manning Pool." This means a pool of men from which students are drawn as required, to man each branch of the Service. During their period in the pool they have access to actual practical participation in the operation of branches of schools representing every type of study and experience required to qualify them for their final field of service.

They can get a knowledge of Piloting, Signalling, Gunnery, Radio, Navigation, Mechanics, Ground Crew work, etc. After six weeks of browsing around among all these various demonstrations, under observation, it becomes apparent to them and to the Observation Officers which of the various branches provides a natural attraction, and for which the student evidences a natural inclination and adaptability.

This assuredly affords the means of placing square pegs in square holes, and round pegs in round holes. It may not be 100% perfect, but it at least saves the student from being sent somewhere against his natural inclination, and enables him to make a practical choice based on some experience; too brief an experience for the choice of a life work perhaps, but the principle can be enlarged.

The financial, physical and mental waste can be greatly reduced by the application of this system to higher education.

Some years ago the late Joseph Errington advertised for several young mining engineers. Out of some twenty applicants, only five passed the company's physical examination. Why could these young men not have been examined and advised of their physical incapacity to take up such an arduous life work?

The cost of educating 75% of that number could have been saved, and their talents directed to a more suitable line of endeavor, by a Manning Pool experience.

The tax cost of such waste is beginning to be understood and resented, at least by those who have to pay it.

The Manning Pool idea for all young people who have passed Matriculation, where they could spend three months being observed and observing and choosing a career with some knowledge gained beforehand, would save many heartbreaks and waste of good material.

But it should not end there. Young people should know how to work. They should gain that knowledge by experience and experience only.

Therefore, it is suggested that after the student has been through the Manning Pool for university training, those giving evidence of the required qualities and desire, should not be allowed to enter college until after two years, during which time they must demonstrate by supporting themselves and properly deporting themselves, that they are worthy of a university training.

## All State Education

Having succeeded in doing this and proving themselves to be really worthy, and still possessed of an earnest desire, they should be provided by the state with all the cost of their education, and of all they can take of it.

This would eliminate the cost of having hundreds start only to quit at the end of the first or second year. It would put them to work where, by the time their term of university education arrived, they might be well on their way to success in some equally desirable way.

One thing has been demonstrated: If young men or women really desire education they will get it, then or later.

Two men recently visited the writer. One was an educationist of note. His experience confirms many of the statements made herein. The other is an American big business executive. He states that his company recently produced a moving picture illustrating the history and growth of his particular industry, covering a period of over a hundred years. He found an artistic producer, who succeeded most happily in creating a picture both beautiful and complete as to the points desired. This artistic photographer had spent six years in being educated as a lawyer in one of the largest, oldest and most important U.S. universities. His father had overcome the young man's desire to be a photographer. Yet in less than one year after beginning the practice of law he quit to go back to photography. His only regret now is the loss of those seven years. He feels that had he spent those years studying and developing himself in the work he was by nature adapted to, he would by now have accomplished much more than he has.

**The PICK OF THEM ALL!**

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# Unions: Growing Power Tempered by Experience

BY DANA PORTER

"IS LABOR organized in this plant?"

"No, thank God."  
"Why do you say 'No, thank God'?"  
"Because of our experience in the United States. The union there insisted upon such unworkable conditions that we had to quit. We treat our men well. They have their own committees. We have harmonious relations. We hope the trouble-makers will leave us alone."

Employers who have suffered as the result of experience with extreme union organizers, and employers who have not been touched by trade unions, dread the threat of union

organization that constantly looms as a potential invasion. This aversion does not arise in most instances from any desire to be unfair. They see many glaring examples of the exploitation of the labor movement by groups of men whose policies are directed towards acquiring for themselves irresponsible power. They see, in the activities of such groups, a definite menace to the essential efficiency of industry, and an organized hostility to its essential discipline. If the trade union movement is merely a free-for-all game for the power of a few, there may be sound

justification for meeting it in the spirit of a free-for-all fight. Yet the trade union movement cannot fairly be judged by its temporary phases or by spectacular incidents that receive all the current publicity.

Of the 2,700,000 wage earners in Canada it is estimated that less than one sixth are organized in trade unions. About 387,000 are members of unions affiliated with the national federations. This may indicate apathy, or it may suggest that, on the whole, industrial relationships are so good that labor has not been more driven to the necessity of organization. Yet there can be no doubt that the existence of strong labor unions, and the constant possibility of their emergence into presently unorganized plants, provides a spur to employers to preserve such progressive standards of employment that the excuse for unions will seem of little account.

Trade unions have operated in Canada since the early years of the nineteenth century. International unions date from 1861. The main steady trend of development of unions in Canada since that time has been on an international basis. The close association of business between Canada and the United States, and the constant movement of labor from one country to the other in search of work, resulted in the natural evolution of this process. At the same time the locals of these international unions in Canada sought to associate in various federal bodies. Early in the present century the Trades and Labor Congress became established as a national federation of unions in all parts of Canada. At the present time it is primarily a federation of the locals in Canada of unions affiliated with the A.F. of L. in the United States. In legislative matters the Trades and Labor Congress speaks for a majority of the international trade unionists. It respects the jurisdiction of existing international organization. Its main objects are to encourage labor organization, to influence public opinion in favor of organized labor, to advance legislation in the interest of working people, and to further the spirit of international trade unionism. The present membership of unions under the Trades and Labor Congress is estimated at about 185,000. Under the wise and experienced presidency of Mr. Tom Moore the Congress has

This is the third of Mr. Porter's articles on Canada's labor problem in politics. In the preceding article (June 6) he discussed the three different trends of thought which have led to the three different types of union organization in Canada.

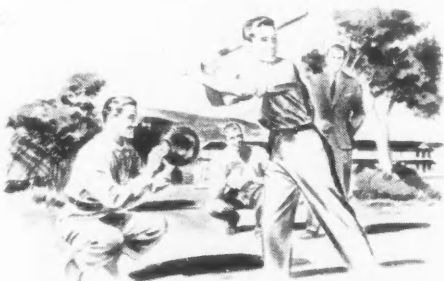
In this article he discusses the actual organizations which have resulted from these tendencies, and concludes that: "They represent a democratic movement of growing power tempered by the moderation of growing experience."

tion of Labor. In 1927 this body combined with the All Canadian Congress of Labor. Disagreement led to the formation in 1936 of the Canadian Federation of Labor again as a separate organization. Its membership is at present apparently less than 7000.

The most distinctive feature of labor organization in Canada is the Confederation of Catholic Workers of Canada. The unions comprising this association have accepted the doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church. They are based upon the principles of craft unionism and are chiefly active in the Province of Quebec. Since 1901 many such unions

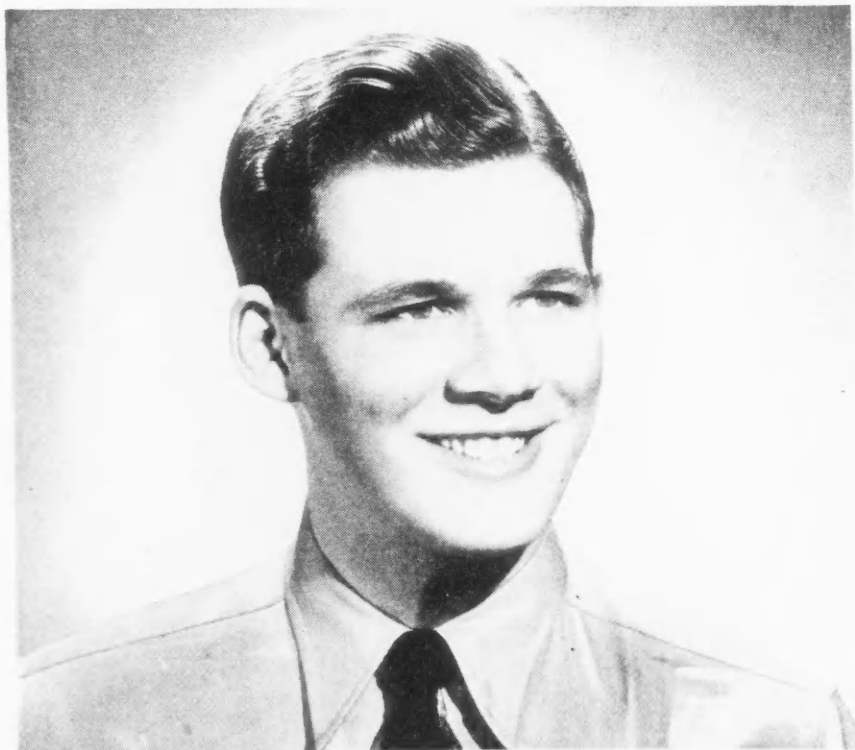
have taken root. They accept for their guidance the declarations of Pope Leo XIII, who on May 15, 1891, issued an encyclical "Rerum Novarum," on "The Conditions of the Working Classes." The provisions of this encyclical were later proclaimed by Pope Pius X, and further amplified on May 23, 1931, by Pope Pius XI, as fundamental rules for working men's associations. The Confederation was formed in 1921. Its constitution provides for the appointment of a general chaplain, and chaplains for each local syndicate, approved by the religious authorities. The general chaplain may demand that a resolution which in his judgment would affect Catholic morals or the teachings of the Church be approved by the religious authorities before being put into force. He has charge of the superior interests of the souls, of society, and religion. The total membership of the Confederation is about 45,000.

The last major organization to be instituted was the All-Canadian Congress of Labor, now called the Canadian Congress of Labor. In 1927 the then Canadian Federation of Labor, the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees and the One Big Union joined to form a Congress on exclusively national lines. The Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees was originated by employees of the Intercolonial Railway. The One Big Union became active in the west following the first World War. Its earlier radical propensities have now given way to a conservative view



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## SOCRATES IS RISEN!

SAY not that Tyranny has won  
The battle for your soul  
That God's been conquered by the gun,  
So Right's a treacherous goal.

Say not that Evil is the star  
That guides Man's crooked path—  
O friend, this craven creed will scar  
Your soul and foul your hearth.

So when the fight is crushing you,  
But lift your eyes to Greece;  
We're many, strong those starving few  
Fight on without surcease.

And out of Athens comes a Sign—  
The new Socratic cry:  
"Behold our Cross, Germanic swine!  
God lives—because we die!"

HENRY PETERSON.

steadily expanded in influence, both within the ranks of labor and in the direction of forming a progressively favorable public opinion towards labor problems.

In the first decade of the present century, differences arose between the policy of the Trades and Labor Congress and the Knights of Labor, a secret society with an elaborate ritual, that wielded considerable power in the United States and Canada during the last twenty years of the 19th century. Also the international policy of the Congress conflicted with the viewpoint of several affiliated unions that were founded on a strictly national basis. Consequently in 1902 certain of these national and Knights of Labor unions organized a new National Congress of their own, which eventually became known as the Canadian Federa-

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point. The chief aims of the new congress were generally similar to those of the Trades and Labor Congress, with the exception of the international aspects of the latter.

In 1939, the Convention of the Trades and Labor Congress approved the suspension of certain unions which in the United States were affiliated with the C.I.O. The C.I.O. then authorized the appointment of a committee in Canada to have complete autonomy as to legislative matters. In 1940 all the organizations connected with this committee became affiliated with the Canadian Congress of Labor. Thus the Congress has departed from its former exclusively national basis and has adopted the locals of most of the leading international industrial

unions. The membership of the Congress now probably exceeds 150,000.

Much confusion has occurred concerning the exact relationship of the C.I.O. to the trend of recent industrial union activity in Canada. The statement of Mr. A. R. Mosher, President of the Canadian Congress of Labor, that there is no C.I.O. in Canada, has met with astonished incredulity. The truth is that the C.I.O. exerts no constitutional control over unions in Canada. The C.I.O., the Committee of Industrial Organization, was formed in the United States in 1935, when the A.F. of L. suspended certain industrial unions. The C.I.O. then became the central organization for these industrial unions in the United States. The

commanding personality of John L. Lewis and some of the methods used in the drive for unionization of the steel and automobile industries stirred up considerable apprehension and hostility in the public mind. The spread of industrial unionism to Canada became inevitable. International unions were not new. Organization by paid organizers from the United States was not new. It was the large scale and the skilled high-pressure method that gave the appearance of a new movement. Yet the unions thus formed in Canada, although locals of similar unions in the United States, are affiliated only with the Canadian Congress and not with the C.I.O. Individual organizers connected with the C.I.O. unions cross the border to become active here; financial support may be provided from American unions for the establishment of locals in this country. Constitutionally, the C.I.O. has no greater control over unions in Canada than the A.F. of L. has over unions affiliated with the Trades and Labor Congress.

From the strong incentive of working-men to organize for the protection of their common interests have emerged these three main national labor bodies in Canada:— the Trades and Labor Congress, the Confederation of Catholic Unions and the Canadian Congress of Labor. In addition to these and to the smaller Canadian Federation of Labor there are numerous independent unions locally organized.

These organizations have survived conflicts within and hostility without. Their differences are many and personal bitternesses are not absent. They represent a democratic movement of growing power tempered by the moderation of growing experience. In the one main common aim of labor they are united. They stand for the recognition of the trade union for the purpose of negotiating the collective bargain.

### Mr. Templin to the Rescue

(Granby Leader-Mail)

MR. HUGH TEMPLIN'S serial story of overseas adventures, which we have presented in these pages and one of his particular impressions to which we drew attention in an editorial—has also drawn humorous comment from the Newmarket *Era*. We reproduce the following from this weekly exchange:

B. K. Sandwell, editor of SATURDAY NIGHT has started a controversy by writing of the unsophisticated Canadian soldiers who are being ensnared (and married) by the wiles of British womanhood. Mr. Sandwell thinks the situation unfair to "Canadian spinsterhood," according to a woman writer who has taken issue with him. Another writer, Hugh Templin, editor of the Fergus News-Record, who accompanied Mr. Sandwell on a recent tour of the front line (where British females "trap" Canadian males), plunges into the controversy.

After stating that the natural victims of the British female (deadly creature that she apparently is), "the young men in London, are away in other parts of Britain or scattered over the Empire," Mr. Templin says: "We never saw such openly aggressive females as those who haunted the Savoy and we speak impartially, not personally, after watching them at work on others. Even the waiters at the Savoy occasionally felt called upon to remonstrate."

Mr. Templin attributes this condition and the "unusually large number of marriages in the Canadian army in England" to two factors. "The first is that the soldiers haven't much to do." "Another factor is loneliness, and there is but one thing Canadian girls back home can do about that—they can send a steady string of letters, parcels, photographs and other reminders of home to their friends overseas."

Well, that diagnosis rules out as a contributing factor the "black-out," which may have occurred to some of our readers as they recalled "Trial by Jury's" lines about, "And a very nice girl you'll find her; she'll very well pass for 43, in the dusk with the light behind her."



No exceptions—not even for men of the RAF! This picture, taken at the British terminal of the RAF Ferry Command, shows a group of Canadian pilots passing through customs. Like all arrivals from across the Atlantic, these men must submit to a rigid inspection of baggage, conducted with true British efficiency. As the photo shows, not even a pair of silk stockings, doubtless intended for a lady friend of one of the fliers, are overlooked — no matter how badly she may need them.

## Algonquin HOLIDAY COLONY

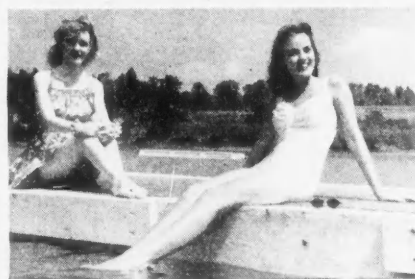
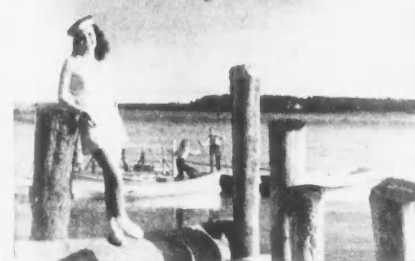
You'll find your own kind of people at New Brunswick's famed resort... St. Andrews-by-the-Sea... people who like to play golf and tennis, sun-bathe, swim and sail in sheltered waters. A friendly, modern hotel, made for rest and recreation, that gives you every comfort and delicious meals, at moderate rates.



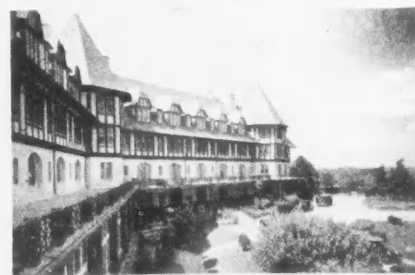
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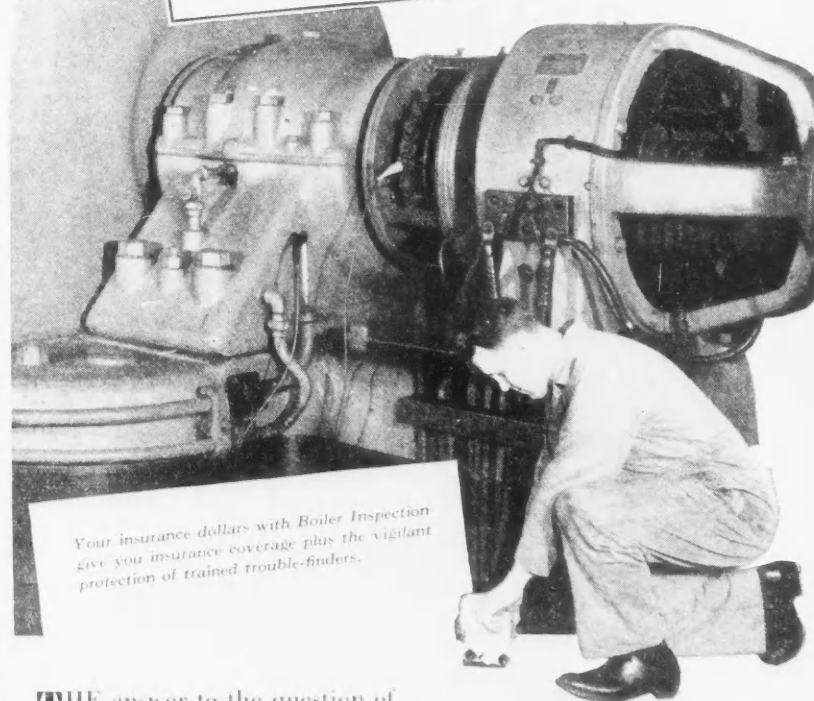
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newly redeemed position on the question of the principle of conscription. And consideration for the latter would hardly seem necessary, since it should be easy enough for Mr. Hanson to satisfy the public that he voted against Mr. King's bill as a practical means of forcing the issue on conscription and because the bill, by Mr. King's own admission, would have no other effect than that of shelving the issue.

After their amendment tying conscription of manpower to conscription of wealth is disposed of,

the members of the CCF probably will vote for the bill also, although they talk in support of conscription and although the bill will take the question out of the hands of Parliament and leave it with Mr. King and his Cabinet. They could hardly serve the cause of conscription less by voting against the bill in demonstration of their disapproval of the Prime Minister's course.

ister's course.

If only the anti-conscriptionists in the House, the supporters of Mr. Cardin's stand, vote against the bill, Mr. King will have got away with his resistance to the demand of the eight conscriptionist provinces. And he will have got away with it by grace of the representatives in the House of the eight provinces. Through his

plebiscite and through his refusal to accept the vote in the eight provinces as a vote for conscription he has got himself into a tighter corner than any into which his political opponents have ever been able to manoeuvre him. And now these same opponents apparently are going to open a way of escape for him. And of course they will say that it is just another case of his being the Houdini of Canadian politics—ignoring the very obvious fact that all he did was invite them to be his accomplices in breaking out of the

trap he blundered into himself and taking the conscription issue with him. His escape will not be due to any superior political cleverness on his part but to the course which his conscriptionist opponents elected to pursue—seemingly for partisan reasons.

If the conscriptionists in the Commons (and apart from two or three Liberals who have stated their position the only acknowledged conscriptionists are on the Opposition side) vote for the enactment of Mr. King's bill they will be voting contrary to the votes of the anti-conscriptionists, but the effect of their votes will be to promote the cause of the anti-conscriptionists. Passage of the bill will put an end to the issue as far as the House of Commons is concerned. It will permit Mr. King to evade the issue. The issue will pass exclusively into the hands of the Government, and Mr. King has stated the Government may never resolve the issue in favor of conscription.

### Should Be Understood

Even if no other purpose is served than that of exploding in advance the apologia of the vocal parliamentary conscriptionists and puncturing at the same time the myth of Mr. King's super-adroitness, it seems to us to be desirable that the effect of the voting on the Prime Minister's bill, should it go the way that is now anticipated, should be understood. Anti-conscriptionist members, by voting against the bill, will save face with their anti-conscriptionist constituents in Quebec, but their votes will not influence directly the issue of conscription (although they will influence that of national unity). But by registering an anti-conscriptionist vote against the bill these members will indirectly be promoting the anti-conscription cause because conscriptionists are going to vote for the bill.

### HEYDRICH

WITH rolling drum and funeral flag  
Befitting his Teutonic station,  
They laid his body out at Prague  
With full official confirmation.

Deliverer of the Panegyric,  
Attended by a storm-troop staff,  
The gentle Himmler wove a lyric  
Into the Hangman's epitaph.

"So pure of soul, so free of hate,  
His heart bled every time he slept  
A man in his Protectorate,  
Whether a Gentile or a Jew.

"To equal him in Nordic strain  
The Reich has never had another  
He always wept at other's pain,  
And Adolf loved him as a brother."

What tides of grief in Heydrich's heart,  
What blood-banks in his sympathy,  
Could wrench those arteries apart  
And compensate for Lidice?

E. J. PRATT

in order not to have their position confused with that of the anti-conscriptionists. For the sake of appearance (the appearance of their own position) the conscriptionists are preparing to vote to shelve the whole conscription issue, vote to enable Mr. King to continue to resist the conscription sentiment of the eight English-speaking provinces. The votes of the conscriptionists more than those of the anti-conscriptionists will have the effect of blocking a chance to bring about conscription through the forcing of Mr. King's hand.

Mr. King of course may have foreseen and probably did foresee that the introduction of his bill would have this result—that it would provide him with an escape from a tight corner. To that extent he is entitled to the new tributes to his political cleverness his adversaries will bestow on him by way of obscuring their own mistakes. But it will be the representatives of the conscriptionist provinces in parliament who will be allowing this cleverness to succeed at the expense of the conscription cause.

## THE OTTAWA LETTER

(Continued from Page 5)



### OR WILL THE FIRE GO OUT . . .

*This is Home! A child's toy, the corner of a room . . . such things are what a soldier sees when he shuts his eyes. In Libya, in the training camps, in England, wherever he is . . . this, at bottom, is what he is fighting for. The fire on such a hearth stands for all he wants when he has helped to win the fight. When he comes home, will he find it? Will he have a job waiting? Will people want his skill, the product of his hands? Or will the fire go out and the hearth turn cold . . .*

## Who will buy the plowshares?

"We can lose this war!"

On the back porch after supper, at the end of the furrow, in barber shops and smoking rooms . . . across the length of the land and up into the halls of Parliament runs talk of a new realism and a new determination:

"We can lose. No sacrifice is too great to make sure of winning!"

But sacrifice must not be a panic . . . it must be a plan!

Take time to think of these things:

In the moment of victory, by our old and wasteful standards, we may all be poor as church mice! Yet we will be rich if we have won peace, and security, and the right of every man to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow.

But that "right" will even then be empty if we do not plan so that, when we have won, there are jobs for men to sweat at.

And jobs? They depend on demand, on people's desire for the things which industry produces.

Merely defeating the enemy is not real victory. We must keep the fire burning on the hearth!

This is the why of the second test of management policy.

THREE TESTS for management policy in the re-adjustment of industry to a total war basis:

1. Giving precedence to every direct war activity, industry-for-civilian-consumption should carry forward both production and distribution so that we can protect Canadian workers and their savings, sustain Canada's taxing power, avoid inflation, win the war as a going concern.
2. To the maximum which is not in conflict with the first objective of winning the war, Canadian business has the responsibility for keeping up the latent demand even for now unobtainable consumer goods . . . to help cushion the post-war re-absorption of labour . . . and to assure an outlet for tremendously expanded industrial capacity.
3. Finally, within the limits of war expediency, Canadian business has an added responsibility to help protect the Press as an independent medium of public information and inspiration . . . to assure for itself as well as for the people a truly FREE press, without which a democracy cannot long exist!



# SCIENCE FRONT

## A Startling New War Weapon

BY DYSON CARTER

THE authoritative British magazine *Aeroplane* has just reported the first really new weapon to appear in this war. It is a *rocket bomb*. The Russians are firing the new bomb from British Hurricanes and their own Stormoviks. *Aeroplane* believes that dive-bombing is now obsolete and that the rocket bomb may be the war's most important tactical discovery.

Is there any scientific foundation for such unusually bold predictions? The answer is found in a celebrated research project carried out not in England or Russia but in America, where the pioneer rocket scientist Dr. Robert H. Goddard began his spectacular tests two years before the first World War broke out. Everyone is familiar with the small rockets used in fireworks displays. A special charge of powder explodes gradually and sends the rocket, with its colored lights, high in the air. Goddard's original work had a purely scientific interest. He sought a rocket that would rise to great heights above the earth, above the atmosphere, where no balloon or plane can venture. At the end of its rise the rocket would release a set of tiny instruments, which would record temperature and electrical conditions in the "ionosphere" and then come safely down to earth hanging from a parachute.

But the prospect of instruments soaring for hundreds of miles upwards roused all sorts of fantastic hopes that man might take rocket rides himself, even escape from the earth and roam around the solar system in rocket ships. Less futuristic inventors toyed with the idea of trans-Atlantic rockets carrying mail overseas at enormous speeds. And vague suggestions were made for long distance rocket bombing. Of course the practical difficulty would be making the mail or the bombs come anywhere near their targets.

### Dr. Goddard's Discoveries

Meanwhile Dr. Goddard continued his research with unflinching calm. He made a number of brilliant theoretical discoveries, then put them into practice. First he developed a rocket fuel. Gunpowder is useless because of its low explosive energy. On the basis of chemical theory, Goddard chose a combination of gasoline and liquid oxygen. Mixed together these two substances have ten times the explosive energy of the most powerful explosives used in war.

There were serious difficulties. The mixture is far more dangerous to handle than TNT, particularly because liquid oxygen will explode with terrible force unless it is kept very cold and at high pressure in a strong steel cylinder. Then it must be fed through a tiny valve, mixed with gasoline, and burned in the rocket's explosion chamber. The whole apparatus must be light and compact. Goddard was faced with the seemingly impossible requirement of having liquid oxygen at a temperature of 300 degrees below zero and feeding this into a chamber where it would burn in an inferno of flame 3500 degrees hot—the whole outfit working without adjustment as it roared violently into the sky!

So great is the explosive force of Goddard's mixture that a single gallon of gasoline could theoretically lift the average automobile and hurl it ten miles above the earth. From such calculations on paper to actual rockets is a long way. The American scientist's second contribution was an explosion chamber capable of controlling the blast. Actually a rocket does not move upward by pushing back on the air, the way a ship pushes through water. The projectile travels by "reaction," or the forward force developed by the burning gases being expelled backward at extremely high speed. After years of experiment Goddard perfected a

chamber of truly astonishing efficiency. It developed 200 horsepower for each pound of its weight—just about 200 times more efficient than the best airplane engine.

Rocket flights were made with this device in the 'twenties. Some witnesses were terrorized by the early demonstrations. The Goddard rockets take off with a thunderous howling roar that shakes the heavens. They belch streams of white hot flaming gas and leave behind huge tails of black smoke. In a matter of seconds they reach a speed of 700 miles per hour and more. The automatic control fins—a gyroscope device invented by Goddard—keep the long silvery projectiles on their course with only a slight wobble. Although swiftly over when the few pounds of fuel are burned away, the spectacle is so alarming that all recent work has been done on a remote ranch in New Mexico.

### Upside-Down Rocket

Two years ago Dr. Goddard stated that rocket flights of 100 miles upward were being delayed more by lack of money than by any technical difficulties. Details of his latest successes are defence secrets. A high flying rocket that carried scientific instruments only would be of military importance if it improved long range weather forecasting. But the imagination of inventors has been stirred more by the possibility of using the rocket as a sort of super-artillery piece. Thus Berlin might be shelled by a battery located somewhere in England. Such a development is regarded by experts as still highly improbable.

The Soviet rocket bomb does not contradict this view. It is a daring application of the Goddard rocket, none the less brilliant because it simply turns the rocket *upside down*. From the viewpoint of theoretical physics, firing a rocket downwards from the sky should lead to a great increase in efficiency, speed and range of flight, because the projectile is speeded by the pull of gravity instead of being dragged back. Tremendous earthward velocities should be possible.

Advantages in bombing are obvious. First is the gain in striking force. The rocket bomb is really a bomb travelling toward the ground with the speed of an artillery shell—perhaps not quite so fast but certainly much faster than any dive bomber. This velocity not only greatly increases the penetrating power of the bomb when used against tanks but also accounts for the remarkable accuracy reported by English sources. Finally the Soviet bomb must be returning to the Nazis one of their own favorite attack features, that of terrifying frightfulness. Rocket bombs propelled earthwards by gasoline and liquid oxygen would certainly make any "scream bombs" tame in comparison. The plunging speed, the flame and earthquaking roar would be infinitely more horrifying than the flight of Goddard's rockets harmlessly soaring up and away from the spectator.

### One Disadvantage

There is one disadvantage. The rocket mechanism and fuel are so much extra weight that reduces the total weight of explosive carried by the bomber. But it is almost certain that the added striking force and accuracy more than makes up for the decreased load.

How is it that the Russians were first with this invention? Like many notable ideas it is the result of a complete mental break with the past. All rocket research has had a single objective: to hurl a solid body as high as possible. Like Edison's phonograph, the Soviet rocket bomb resulted from someone's brain seeking a new approach by the high-

ly difficult process of reversing all previous ideas on a subject. Edison really turned an insignificant idea *right side up* to give the world recorded sound. History may deliver the same verdict on the Russian reversed rocket. If the invention is applied to bombing at sea, the battleship may become more vulnerable than it is now.

However the Russians had a technical advantage in their rocket research. Recently the Kapitza machine for producing liquid air (and liquid oxygen) cheaply, quickly and with modest equipment, has been widely applied to Soviet industry. Some months ago it was rumored that a liquid oxygen bomb was being tested on the Eastern Front. Such bombs are well known to all countries, but they have not been used because of the difficulty and cost of getting the liquefied gas out to bombing fields. The Kapitza device makes possible the production of liquid gases almost anywhere. And so—although the Russians are not using the rumored type of bomb at all—once the reversed rocket was conceived the fuel to propel it was readily available. It seems certain that this invention is not the work of one or two men but probably of whole staffs of technicians.

Few scientific researches have stirred public imagination so much as have Dr. Goddard's.

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The author of this article, a Montreal business man, looks forward to a condition in which the more essential industries and services will be under state control with controlled prices; non-essential industries and services will remain competitive.

He suggests that this will call for two kinds of money, one for dealing with the controlled goods and services, the other for the non-essentials.

"This new money will be unpopular and complicated at the beginning, but it will be steadily simplified."

THIS war has brought about a new economy, and a redistribution of man power and industrial power. The adjustments involved in post-war reconstruction will have to be brought about by agreements among individual groups and nations. No one will be free to choose the conditions in which their economy will operate. A planned economy is inevitable. Chaos is the alternative.

What kind of money should we use within this economy?

The money we now use is, theoretically, a medium of exchange serving as a yardstick and a store of values. Basically, our money is gold. We chose gold because it was rare, homogeneous, and lasting. Then we issued notes against gold. They were easier to handle, and were ac-

## Post-War Money

BY A. J. KNOWLES

ceptable because they were redeemable in gold when desired. The production of goods and services, as expressed in money, is immeasurably greater than the relative value of gold production. In a single week, recently, the government of U.S.A. voted more money for war purposes than there exists in monetary gold equivalent in the whole world. It is estimated that the U.S.A. National Debt will soon be four times the amount of the total monetary gold stocks in the whole world.

Such disparities had so disrupted theories, that a breakdown in our monetary system was inevitable. Innumerable corrective expedients have been tried and failed.

Our pre-war ideal of money was gold, or title to gold in the form of a note which was passed freely and legally from hand to hand as a measure of value of goods or services, or which could be held for use at some future date, or transferred to someone else for or without consideration, and which could be exchanged for

currency of other nations at a value based on gold.

Analysis of our existing monetary system shows many deficiencies. Gold is no longer used as a medium of exchange, and its value has undergone arbitrary changes. Gold clauses in contracts have been declared invalid and debtor-creditor relationships have been affected. Elasticity has been lacking and, now, surpluses of money in circulation are creating purchasing power detrimental to the war effort. These are only a very few of the criticisms made. Not only is the Gold Standard obsolete but our media of exchange are unbalanced, and our credit system discriminatory. Our economy could not be fitted to our money. Now we must fit our money to our economy.

In considering the kind of money to be used in place of our present currency, we must presume that certain general conditions will prevail, such as:

(a) State control or ownership of all essential industries and services.  
(b) Non-essential industries and services to remain in private hands.  
(c) Control of production, consumption, and prices of essential goods and services.

(d) Intense reconstruction activities to raise living standards.

(e) Heavy international trade, underwritten by all nations having surplus materials or goods.

This involves three categories of exchanges: Essentials, Luxuries and International Trade.

### New Standard of Value

If essential goods are rationed and their prices fixed, they can serve as a standard of value, just as gold in any other commodity.

If instead of a ten-dollar Bank of Canada note one receives a "Ten units (controlled)" order giving bearer title to essential goods and services obtainable today for a \$10 Bank note, the latter has been substituted with no prejudice to the holder.

In the same way, the recipient of a "Ten units (Free)" order would acquire a claim to goods and services of a non-essential classification. Not being controlled by regulation, the exchange value of these units would be governed by supply and demand.

It looks as if International Finance as we have hitherto known it will have no part in the future. Lease-lend has taken its place meantime. All goods and services for foreign markets will be valued in terms of International units for exchange purposes. With controlled production as an internal national policy, export quotas under international agreements become a natural factor in a planned economy. Nations will produce what is needed and not just what is profitable. These International units can be carried like dollars in current account with the Bank of International Settlements.

Expressed briefly, money will no longer be dollars or sterling, etc., but units giving claims to goods and services. Banks in England already operate coupon accounts in connection with clothing rationing. The technique has been tested.

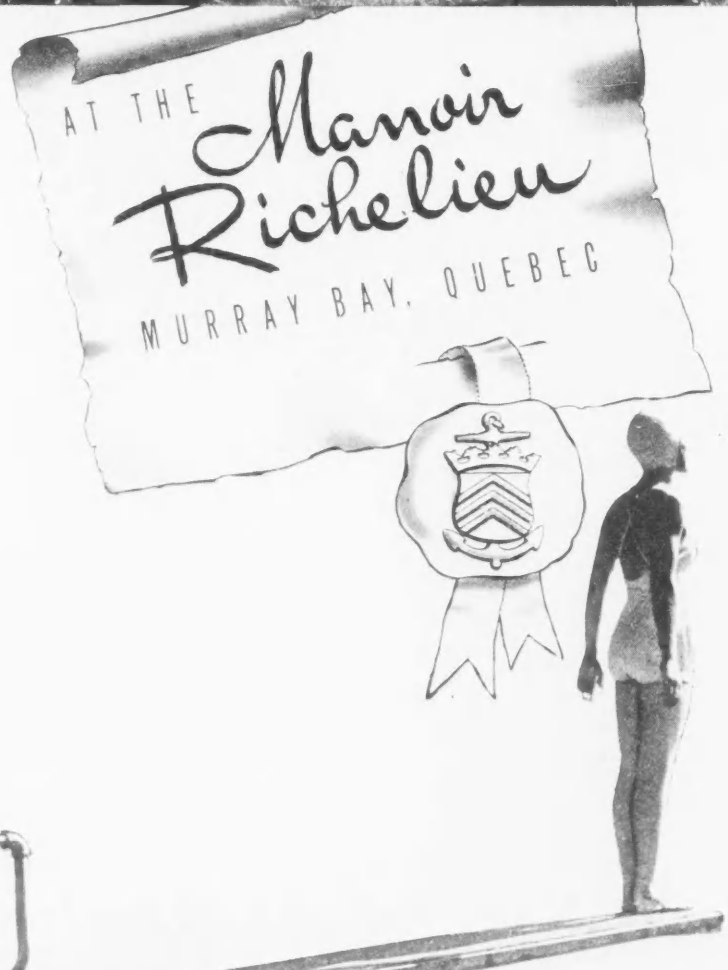
From an individual point of view, pay cheques will be an order on a bank for so many units of essential commodities, luxury goods, and international products.

From the viewpoint of the producer, manufacturer and exporter, settlement will be in the same manner. Materials and services will be paid for by a participation therein.

Under this method, there will be complete integration. Inflation will be impossible and purchasing power will bear a definite relation to production.

National income will no longer be at the mercy of the many factors which have hitherto governed. It will become the sum of the goods and services produced, its only physical limitation being the extent of our resources. It will give fuller employment and higher levels of national income by making it necessary to use what is produced.

This new money will be unpopular and complicated at the beginning, but it will be steadily simplified as production quotas become stabilized. Above all, it will serve a function that is honest and rational, and will facilitate the establishment of peace throughout the world.



### REFRESHER COURSE...



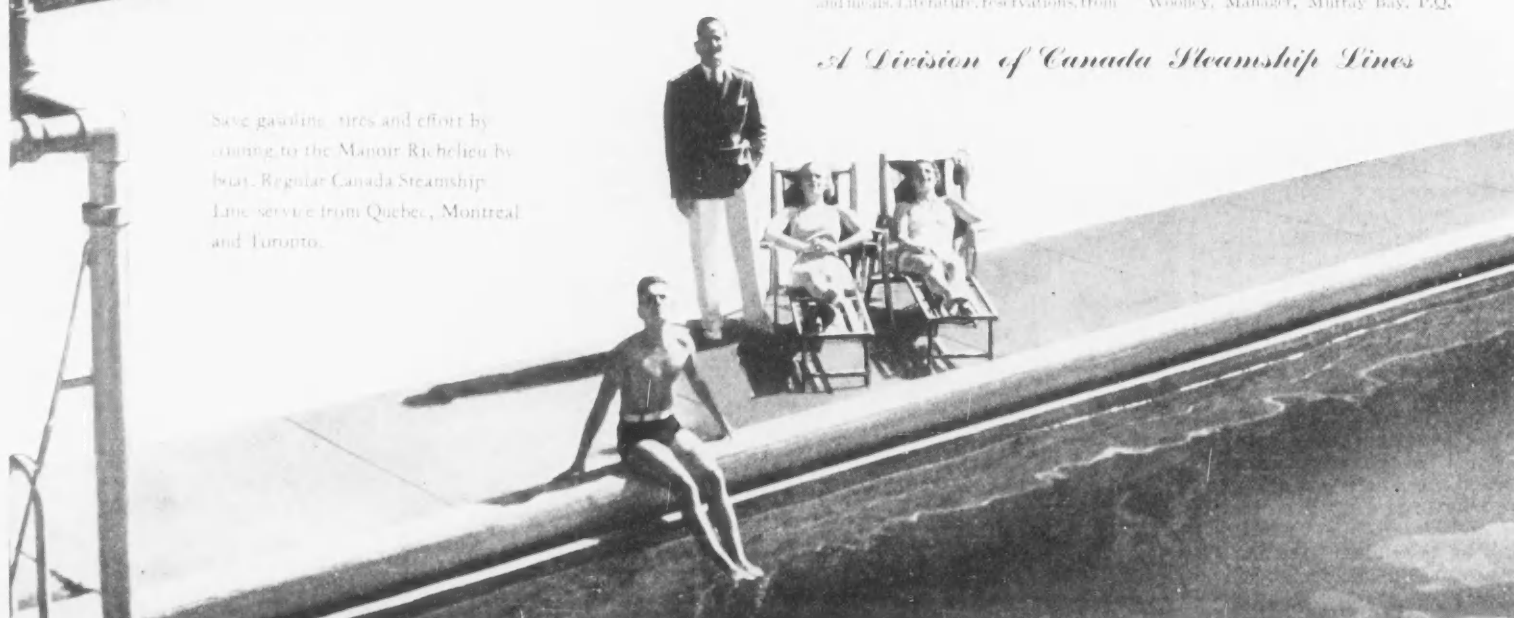
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# WEEK IN RADIO

## Behind the Axis Front

BY FRANK CHAMBERLAIN

A PHANTOM Berlin, with movie-set buildings, waterless lakes and streets without traffic, all built near Nauen, miles from the Unter den Linden, to decoy British bombers from their real objective, was described the other day over the air by Paul Fisher, NBC news executive in the German capital, after he landed in New York from the "diplomatic ship" *Drottningholm*.

That ship brought to United States and Canada a series of the most fascinating broadcasts heard since the outbreak of war. More than a score of crack journalists and news commentators who had been either interned or imprisoned in Germany or Italy came back to their homeland to tell what goes on in the Nazi and Fascist countries.

David Colin, blonde and bespectacled NBC foreign correspondent, was among the passengers. He told of eggs in Italy costing 20 to 25 cents each. Butter had disappeared from the tables. Italians, muttering in their synthetic coffee, found the real article priced at \$20 per pound. Tea is \$40. For radio listeners Colin brought back a fantastic story about a Nazi-engineered plot to assassinate Italy's Foreign Minister Count Ciano and kidnap his father-in-law, Benito Mussolini.

The plot was set for April last. But one of the conspirators, conscience-stricken, warned the dashing Ciano of his peril. The culprit was imprisoned by OVRA, counterpart of Germany's Gestapo, and extra guards were placed around the two Italian leaders.

The Blue network was quick to locate Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds Packard, Fred C. Oeschner and Clinton B. Conger and start them talking on a "round-table" discussion. Packard was formerly U.P. manager in Rome; Oeschner and Conger were stationed in Germany, the former as manager of the Berlin Bureau of the U.P.

In constant demand as a broadcaster since his arrival home has been Louis P. Lochner, A. P. bureau chief at Berlin. Lochner, 1938 winner of the Pulitzer prize for distinguished service in foreign correspondence, was the first correspondent to follow the German Army into Poland in 1939. In 1940 he covered the Nazi blitz campaigns in the Lowlands and France, witnessed the French capitulation in the forest of Compiègne, and Germany's thrusts into Yugoslavia and Greece. He had been five months interned in Germany.

Then there was Hugo Speck, Berlin correspondent for the International News Service. Speck spoke in a discussion on "Inside Germany today," sharing the guest spot with Frank Smothers, European representative for the Chicago Daily News. Rarely has radio been so interesting as it has since the *Drottningholm* docked. News-hungry Canadians have had their fill of news from censor-board Germany and Italy. What they have heard from the lips of observant newsmen has only made them more determined than ever to get rid of the Nazi and Fascist gangsters.

STILL on the topic of radio commentators, we learn that Raymond Gram Swing is to join NBC's staff of commentators next September. He will retain his present weekly broadcasting schedule of four 15-minute analyses of the day's news under the terms of his contract with NBC. Broadcast times and days for his new NBC-Red network series have not yet been determined, but it is known he will speak on a coast-to-coast network.

Then there is the news that Quincy Howe, author, editor and radio commentator, has joined CBS staff as a news analyst. The announcement was made by Paul White, di-

rector of CBS Public Affairs department. Howe is 42 years old, a Harvard man, and worked for *The Living Age* for some years, in between trips to Europe.

We met Morgan Beattie, military analyst for the Blue Network, in Ottawa recently. Breakfasting and lunching with him and later traveling from Ottawa to Montreal with him we found him a congenial young man, in his early forties, unpretentious, hard-working, and still wondering how he had been selected by Johnny Johnston of the Blue Network to do military talks on the air. "I'm no military genius," he said. "But I do have some good contacts in the army, navy and air departments and I talk to them about things, and they give me some of the background that goes into my talks." He's heard in Canada over WJZ.

ONE of the best things to have come out of radio recently was the National Glee Club contest at Carnegie Hall, conducted by Fred Waring. They say Fred's sponsors paid out \$100,000 to bring the glee clubs of eight colleges to New York. More than 500 colleges and universities took part in the contest. They were weeded down to 140. Records were made of performances of these. Judges included men like Deems Taylor, Andre Kostelanetz, Sigmund Spaeth and Mayor La Guardia.

GENERAL MOTORS has returned to the air, after a broadcasting "holiday" of several years. Heard Tuesdays, over the CBS and Canadian stations, and by short wave all over the world, the program is called "Cheers from the Camps." It is a full-hour variety show, produced exclusively from talent discovered among the armed forces of the United Nations undergoing training in the United States and Canada. The first broadcast from Canada is expected to be on Tuesday, July 21, with the camp not yet determined. Many camps in Canada are to be heard from in the series. General Motors, it will be recalled, sponsored "Canada on Parade," the hockey broadcasts (prior to Imperial Oil), and the Beverley Baxter talks "From the Heart of Empire."

WHEN we were very young we used to write mash letters to movie star Francis X. Bushman. This week we heard that Bushman is to play an important role in "Those We Love," the program scheduled to replace Eddie Cantor's show for the summer, Wednesdays.

THIS space suggests that you watch for the CBS broadcast on Sunday, June 21, by the Archbishop of Canterbury. It will be his first secular address since his recent enthronement. Preceding the Archbishop's address, Father Michael Coleman will broadcast from the National Cathedral in Washington, in aid of To-H, the Anglican organization promoting the spirit of international fellowship. Father Coleman is pastor of All Hallows Church in the East End of London which was destroyed by German bombs, and is to be restored after the war.

ABOUT programs and people: Fannie Hurst is to give 10 broadcasts about things on her mind. Jack Benny is finishing a movie at Hollywood, while Dennis Day, Phil Harris and Rochester are in the east on personal appearance tours. Madeleine Carroll has brains, too, appearing recently on "Information, please." George Taggart, CBC executive, was in New York recently and bumped into Canadian actress Judith Evelyn in the lobby of the Hotel Algonquin. Bob Hawke's "How Am I Doin'?" will move to NBC July 9, replacing Al Pearce and His Gang for the summer. Clever

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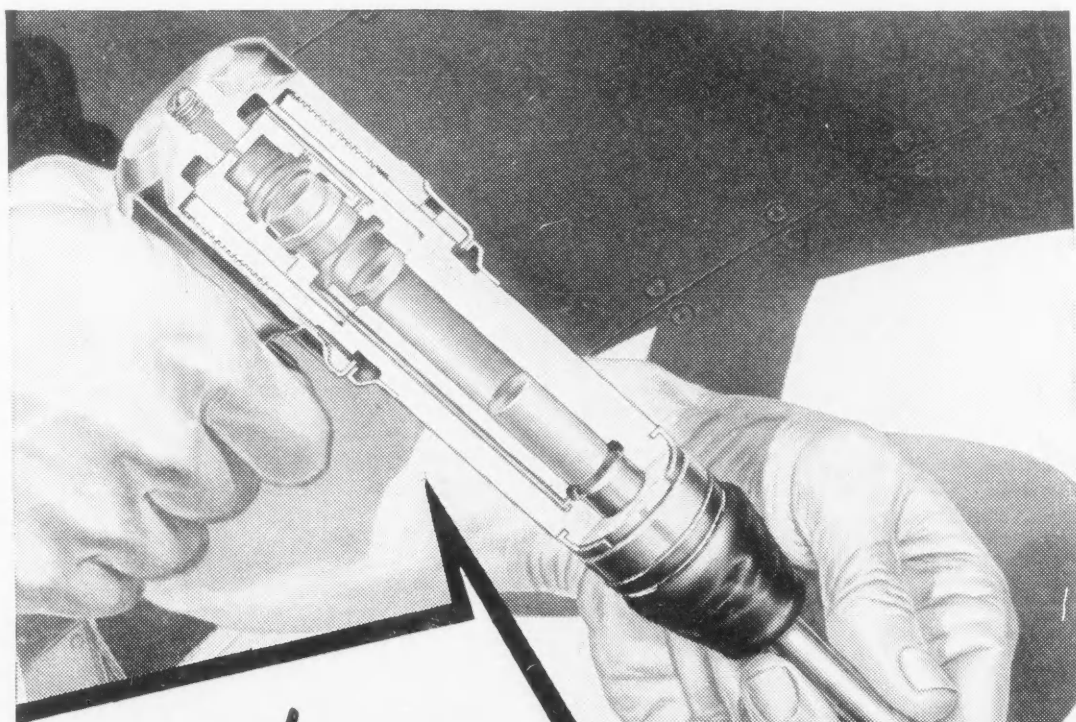
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Tommy Riggs and Betty Lou will replace Burns and Allen while the comedy pair go on holidays. Martha Scott, seen in "Our Town" and "One Foot in Heaven," appeared recently in the "Ontario Show."

Groucho Marx replaced Frank Morgan on the Baby Snooks show recently. Ben Bernie and all his lads have opened a new daily broadcast over CBS. "The Goldbergs" have moved their time to 1.45 p.m.

to 2 p.m. Eastern War Time. Vox Pop have been in the American mid-west visiting the world's largest army tank plant. Dr. Walter Damrosch is to continue as NBC's music counsellor.



# THE BOOKSHELF

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## Florida Fun and Cussedness

CROSS CREEK by Marjorie Kinman Rawlings. (S. J. Reginald Saunders, \$3.)

HERE is a book of a strange radiance. It has a reflection of the myriad changing tints of poetry as they shine in the soul, the rosy glow of enthusiasm for living, the dark crimson of gusty laughter. And yet none of these tints and tones is consciously laid on.

The author has seen marvels in all seven of the Lord's Days which make every week in the back stretches of Florida. Whether the marvel of the instant was a rattlesnake, or a newborn calf, or a shiftless woman, or a

drunken nigger, or a sunset, she looked with intensity of joy and sat down to write, longing with passion for the accuracy of the Recording Angel. So all her people, black and white, have come alive; but not more alive than the beasts and birds and "toady-frogs, antses and varmints" filling in the picture.

Long before she won the Pulitzer Prize with *The Yearling*, while she was yet just a writer, she wanted a farm. There was no touch of original genius in that. Everybody wants a farm some time or other. Especially is the longing deep and fervent in the wretched people within a stone's throw of Times Square. But Marjorie did something about it. She got a farm and made a living off it; sometimes a narrow living, but she got far more.

Here was a region untouched by schools or hygiene or providence or paternalism; a place as foreign to normal American city-experience as Trebizond or Tibet; a place of overflowing natural beauty and terrific cussedness. She looked and laughed, and looked again, and laughed the more. Then she looked at herself and her daily doings, and went into stitches. Then, oh then, she thanked God for a typewriter and made it rattle like a boy's stick dragging along a picket fence.

The chapter describing the progress from a crazy out-house with no door to a proper bath-room and toilet is a triumph of raw humor. The four chapters describing the seasons at

Cross Creek are straight poetry. All the way through the book the reader is getting acquainted with incredibly funny people, and best of all getting acquainted with the author whose allure as a Person and an inspired cook is too transcendent for a man to describe. Helen of Troy may have been beautiful but could she have done a crab-meat Newburg as Marjorie does? Never!

## Hebridean Essays

BY W. S. MILNE

DRIFTWOOD AND TANGLE, by Margaret Leigh; (Macmillan, \$2.50.)

THIS is a book of twenty-four essays dealing with the life of the small crofter on the west coast of Scotland and the islands beyond. Its author, herself an outlander, has fallen as completely under the spell of the lochs and moors and rocky coasts as ever Wordsworth did under that of the song of the solitary reaper. According to the essayist, the sight that the poet recorded more than a century ago can still be seen today. But Mrs. Leigh has one advantage over Wordsworth; she has some Gaelic, painfully acquired for the love she bears those who speak it.

There is a certain monotony of theme and treatment in the book, but from the two dozen essays two or three things emerge. First is the author's love for the scenes of which she writes, the sort of conscious love that is often stronger, and certainly far more articulate, than that of the native. Second, one notes that although these sketches were written in war-time, the war seems curiously unreal against such a setting, even when the writer describes corpses washed in on the rocks from the battle of the Atlantic. A third theme that recurs over and over again is the decline of the crofter; his passing accelerated rather than retarded by injudicious schemes of government assistance.

This is a book for those who have known the savour of peat smoke in the nostrils, and heard the crashing of the Atlantic against the walls of some western sea-loch. In some respects it reminds one of Synge's journal of his stay in the Aran islands, but it falls far short of Synge in the ability to evoke the people with whom it deals.

## Modern Reprints

BY W. S. MILNE

NATIVE SON, by Richard Wright  
FOUR PLAYS, by Lillian Hellman.  
(Modern Library — Macmillan, \$1.75.)

THERE are two books that have already demonstrated their vitality by getting themselves published in such a series as the Modern Library.

*Native Son*, as most people know by now, is a mordant and grim story of the crime, flight, capture and conviction of a young negro murderer in Chicago's South Side. It is a book to irritate and shock the smug, and make men of good will very uncomfortable. It is a work of power, which rises above the special pleading that was probably the author's reason for writing it. Artistically, I feel it is weakened by the piling up of horrors. The chopping off the head before putting it into the furnace could have been dispensed with.

Miss Hellman's plays, which include *Days to Come*, *The Children's Hour*, *The Little Foxes* and *Watch on the Rhine*, are workmanlike affairs, which read as well as they act. Perhaps, in the case of the first, better; for *Days to Come* didn't quite come off on the stage. Miss Hellman gives her own reasons for this in her preface to the new edition, but I don't think she has the real reason. I

think the play failed because in its conflict there was too much good on the bad side. In the end, both sides are defeated, and you feel sorry for both. Audiences like their issues clear-cut. That is why Galsworthy has never been a popular dramatist. *The Children's Hour* and *The Little Foxes* are grim studies of female hellishness; *Watch on the Rhine* deals with tragedy of the family of an anti-Nazi agent who find that even in America the struggle goes on. It is a powerful piece of work, with admirable characterizations, and melodrama reduced to the minimum. Miss Hellman is a dramatist with something to say, and a competent and conservative technique which enables her to say it effectively. Like Coolidge's pastor, her theme is Evil, and she is against it.

Both books are admirably produced. The Modern Library is a model of what such reprints should be.

## High Spirits

BY M. E. G. COURT

HOSPITAL NURSE, by Doreen Swinburne. (Longmans, Green & Co., \$2.75.)

THE chores, indignities, and the camaraderie and triumphs of a probationer's life run true to form in this straightforward story of nursing in a great English hospital. The meals described strike us as appalling—but there are those in the know who claim that nothing can equal an English (pre-war) sausage.

This nurse's-eye-view takes in the abdication, the Coronation, and the troops returned from Dunkirk. The candid account becomes gripping when it reaches hospital wards during the Blitz. The author takes bones, blood, burns and debris in her stride. Indomitably young and spirited, war or no war, she closes with a plea for higher social standards for her nursing sisters.

## Mellow Pollock


GUIDE POSTS IN CHAOS, by Channing Pollock. (Oxford, \$2.25.)

A GOOD COMPANION is Channing, beloved by some choice spirits in Toronto and in every other city wherein a dashing theatrical press agent has set foot. That's what he used to be in the dear, dead days beyond recall; even going ahead of Sara Bernhardt. But some time after, he wrote a successful play, and then another, and another, and was treated with the respect he deserved. But the urge to travel stayed with him and he became a lecturer, gladly accepted by all sorts of public and private bodies with a taste for lecturers.

The reason for his acceptance lay in the fact that he talked common sense about the great adventure of living with other people, beginning with the wife and children, and going on from there to the Boss and the neighbors, the community and the nation. And strangely enough he stressed the three virtues of faith, hope and charity which were stressed by an earlier traveller and talker and writer named St. Paul.

Here is the meat of his creed and conduct and good advice presented in over two hundred pages of joyous prose, bright with illustrative anecdote and quotation. Whether you be old-fashioned or modern you'll enjoy this book and you'll find out why the author has so many friends.

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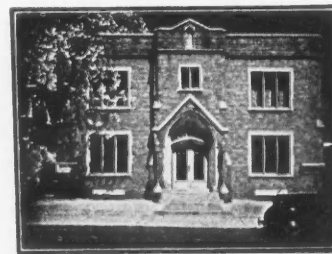
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# THE BOOKSHELF

## In Defence of the Negro

GO DOWN, MOSES, and Other Stories by William Faulkner. (Macmillans, \$3.)

EMOTIONAL stress is more common among negro people than among the whites, and more difficult to control. With that theme constantly in mind William Faulkner, for some years, has written of the Deep South with distinction and power. His characters, however elemental in desire, however untaught, however curious in our eyes, have a steady dignity. To him all "niggers" are not comic. Some are pitiful, some are great in their sorrow, greater than their white neighbors who never understand them and never will.

This collection of tales includes two lighted by the noble spirit of tragedy. *Go Down, Moses* tells of the ancient negress who knew mysteriously that the grandson she had raised and cherished was in trouble. "Roth Edmonds sold my Benjamin. Sold him in Egypt. Pharaoh got him." She appeals to a lawyer who, after much telephoning, learns that

the boy, a no-good gangster, has been executed for murder. The lawyer and his friends, almost in spite of themselves, bring the body back home and provide a proper funeral. The atmosphere is exactly right. The splendor of the little grandmother's affection is felt in the frequent repetition of "Sold him in Egypt," and her dominance of everyone is understood by the reader, if not by the men she dominates.

The second, *Pantaloon in Black*, tells of a negro giant whose wife has died and whose grief is a swirl of furies, driving him on and on, to colossal labor, to mighty drinking and to the swift murder of a cheat. The white sheriff, in the glory of stupidity says, "These damn niggers ain't human . . . when it comes to normal human feeling and sentiments of human beings they might just as well be a herd of wild buffaloes."

Other tales in the book are lighter in tone, but all are fierce in the implied defence of a people oppressed and misunderstood. The writing is superb; swift, economical and crystal-clear.

## Before America Came In

AMERICA SPEAKS by Sir Philip Gibbs. (Ryerson, \$3.75).

SIR Philip Gibbs was lecturing in America in the latter part of 1941. This is a record of his experiences, lighted by conversations with all sorts and conditions of men. The book, breathing the egotism of shyness, would be trivial and unimportant but for one thing, the observation of that sudden revolution of public opinion caused by the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor on December 7th.

Before that date Sir Philip found that the most ardent sympathizers

with Great Britain balked at the notion of sending an American Expeditionary Force to Europe. The general atmosphere was that of a grandstand, sympathetic towards the British team and desperately hostile towards the Nazis. After that, the great public was coming down from the grandstand in a cold anger, eager to get into the game, in Europe, in Asia, anywhere in the world.

The complete lack of a sense of danger from Japan surprised the author. As a good craftsman, he ends chapter after chapter with a time-measurement to December 7, and so builds up his climax. But the eternal repetition of the commonplaces of travel are a little wearisome.

The chapter on Toronto touches on a concert in Hart House by the Hart House Quartette, with a clarinet added, for the Mozart Quintette. "There, I thought, is one of the lamps in the world of darkness. To-night this is one of the little oases in this desert of our life." It's rhetoric, but sincere rhetoric.

## Things Various

SURVEY OF BRITISH COMMONWEALTH AFFAIRS. Problems of Economic Policy, 1918-1939, by W. K. Hancock. (Oxford, in association with The Royal Institute of International Affairs.)

A SUMMARY of the economic position of South Africa and West Africa, with special stress on the position of the native population. It shows the difficulty of maintaining the British thesis of equal opportunity for all men when whites and blacks are settled in the same or contiguous areas. Dr. Johnson's comment on a friend may well be applied to the British Empire, its principles are sound but its practice is imperfect.

HAPPY TRAMP, The Story of a Little Girl and Her English Sheep-Dog, by Muriel Denison. (Dodd, Mead & Co. \$2.35.)

THE joyous and intense author of the "Susanna" books has done it again. Here is a tale of a little English girl coming to America to rejoin her father, recovering from a wound in action. That father is an expert trainer of sheep-dogs and the little girl has brought with her a famous bitch which in due time has a litter of pups. One of them, a runt, marked for destruction, is saved by the little girl and grows to be "Best in the Show."

Mrs. Denison loves dogs and little girls and good prose and bright fun and amusing people. She is the alivest Canadian lady one can meet in a dog's age and that sense of happy living is reflected in all she

writes. When your little girl lays down the book with a sigh, to go to school, or to do other necessary things, pick it up yourself. You won't lay it down for a while.

IN RUSSIA NOW, by Rt. Hon. Sir Walter Citrine. (Ryerson, \$1.)

A RECORD of the journey to Russia by the leader of the Trades Union delegation. It is a pleasant narrative, compiled from a diary, touching mainly the externals of life in Russia and giving excellent sketches of the Russian leaders.

CANADA'S WINGS, by Peter J. Field. (Nelson, \$1.)

THE thrilling record of achievement by some of the outstanding airmen trained in Canada. A book everyone should read, particularly as all the author's royalties are being donated to the Queen's Canadian Fund for Air Raid Victims.

ANNE OF GREEN GABLES by L. M. Montgomery. (Ryerson, \$1.49).

Here is a new edition of a famous book beautifully printed on good paper and priced so reasonably that doing without it would be a foolish economy.

## Ranch Woman

A BRIDE GOES WEST, by Nannie T. Alderson and Helena Huntington Smith. (Oxford, \$3.)

USUALLY dear old ladies are talkative, thank goodness, for generally they have something to say which the modern young girls can scarcely believe. The doings of the last generation are puzzling enough, but the daily life of the last-but-one is beyond reason.

Mrs. Alderson was a Southern girl of good family, which meant mahogany, silver, fluffy ruffles, and a platoon of negro servants who never allowed young missie to do a tap of work. She married a rancher who took her to Montana, sixty miles from a store, with a mail once a week, some weeks, and with grumpy In-

dians too near for comfort. Only seven years before her arrival Custer and his troop had been destroyed.

Now at 81 she has talked of old times to an accomplished writer, and this thrilling and happy book is the consequence. In the early days Montana was said to be a great country

for men and horses, but hell on women and children. Mrs. Alderson had four children and she protests that they had a gilt-edged time with something doing every day, almost every minute. As for herself, she smiles and makes no further revisions in the statement. It's a good book.



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# WORLD OF WOMEN

## How Does Your Garden Grow?

NOW that supposedly indispensable individual, the man-of-all-trades, is likely to join other vanished species—those who have depended upon him to cope with bugs, weeds and all the other ills that are a constant menace to the well-being of even the most pampered garden, are faced with the choice of (a) taking on the job themselves (stout fellows!) or (b) letting nature take her course (issies!). And nature's course is apt to be a perverse one favoring the robust dandelion at the expense of the glamor girl roses that win prizes at shows.

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FOR A WHOLE YEAR



### Oriental Cream

GOURAUD  
gives a flower-like complexion for this important occasion. Will not disappoint.

White, Pink, Peach, Sun-Tan

BY BERNICE COFFEY

Since most of us will be "at home" the more itchy-footed perhaps humming that touching old ditty about "If I had the wings of an angel" the garden is as good a place as any in which to get a tan. Who knows the charm of mulching the peonies or apprehending an aphid may make you a better woman if not a better gardener.

For those to whom the prospect of taking on singlehanded the care and feeding of a garden is as alarming a prospect as an infant left on his doorstep would be to a bachelor, Alfred Bates has written *The Gardener's Year Series* of books. In these he tells enough, but not enough to confuse, the would-be gardener in sound uninvolved fashion. "The Gardener's First Year" tells the greenhorn all she needs know about annuals. "The Gardener's Second Year" gives the low-down on perennials and bulbs. The recently published "Third Year" deals competently with trees and shrubs. With Mr. Bates holding the amateur's hand, the average gardener ought to get along all right—barring drought, hail or a misery in the back. ("The Gardener's Third Year", (\$3.00), Longmans, Green & Co.)

Those gardeners who have decided that what goes on the plate is more important than what goes into the flower vases; in other words those who believe that V is for Vegetables as well as Victory—will be interested to know that vegetables are as replete with romance as they are with vitamins. Vernon Quinn, author of "Vegetables in The Garden and Their Legends", (Longmans, Green & Co., \$3.00.) has dug up an amazing amount of information which will cause its readers to regard the lowly potato and other vegetables with increased respect. He even offers a suggestion of where Egypt's pyramid builders got the strength for their colossal task. They had little to eat besides onions. So if you have the urge to go build a pyramid you know what to do.

In the days of the ancients, the Romans delved among their vegetables with a tapering implement they called *pastinacum*; and because the long, tapering parsnip reminded them of this tool, a sort of dibble, they named it *pastinaca*. Today the herb is officially *Pastinaca sativa*. Parsnip to you, dear.

An English writer of the sixteenth century remarked that "If a phranticke or melancholicke mans head bee anointed with oyle wherein the leaves and rootes of the Cow Parsnep have been sodden, it helpeth him very much; and such as bee troubled with the headache, and the lethargie, or sicknesse called the forgetfull evill."

We like to speculate on what modern radio could do with such a cure-all. "Feeling phranticke, logy or out-of-sorts today? Then why not go to your nearest drug-store and buy a bottle of Cow Parsnep oil—the original old oil in which the leaves and rootes of only carefully selected plants are chosen for soddening. Buy a bottle now, pour the contents over your head, open a bottle of finest Scotch (but don't pour it over your head) and see if all traces of melancholicke, lethargie, and athlete's foot do not vanish as if by magic. Go to your nearest drug-store now, and ask your friendly helpful druggist for a large size bottle of Cow Parsnep Oyle. Use it as directed, and watch the results. You'll be amazed. The time is now exactly 12.45, Cow Parsnep Oyle time."

### Furs for the Navy

Next winter in the North Atlantic, many a merchant seaman and naval rating will be grateful to the Seamen's Fur Vest Project, which had its Toronto launching recently. Toronto women are being asked to turn in their old furs—any quality, any type, any style—to their local furrier. He, in turn, will forward the

coats to a clearing depot to be cleaned and made up into fur-lined vests for the merchant marine and the Royal Canadian Navy. The vests are sleeveless with fur inside and wind and water repellent fabric on the outside.

The furriers hope that at least 5,000 coats will be turned in. Although this is a busy season for the fur industry, plans are already laid to rush the jackets through to completion. All costs in connection with cleaning and making up the vests will be absorbed by the retail furriers and manufacturers. Montreal has already had a very successful campaign.

### Tube for Tube

There's not much preparation necessary in returning collapsible metal tubes, according to National Salvage Headquarters, Ottawa.

Just squeeze them dry, and discard bakelite tops, then get them back in circulation by delivering to your nearest drug store.



A gay red and white tropical leaf print patterns this smartly styled two-piece cotton swim suit. Solid tone banding accents the flattering lines of bra and flared skirt, which is worn over matching panties.

est drug store.

Long before the government order making salvage compulsory was issued, their value was discovered by various philanthropic organizations. The McKinnon Ladies' Guild of Win-

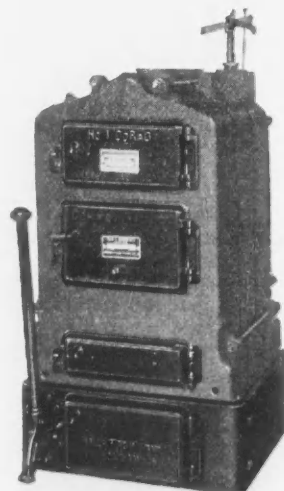
nipeg did notable work in this direction. For years they have collected tubes and tinfoil from points as far away as Alaska and realized large sums from their sale to carry on their work.



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# WORLD OF WOMEN

## Individuality And The Machine

BY ADELINE HADDOW

DID you ever feel mass-produced? I had the sensation recently while shopping for lampshades. I wanted a parchment-paper shade of moderate price. The store had them—dozens of them, set out for inspection in piles, and every one different. Hopefully at first, then with growing horror, I lifted them and noted on each the "artistic touch" of crudely executed flowers, clumsy bulrushes, or meaningless geometry, placed there by an unskilled worker in quest of uniqueness. The terrifying suspicion grew upon me that these useful machine-made articles were not permitted to be themselves—simple and uniform—because I, the consumer, was so standardized that I could not be distinguished as Mrs. A. unless my lampshade was "different."

The value that is so generally placed on being "different" is a pretty clear indication that others have shared my moment of fear. If you feel colorless, stereotyped, you must at all costs have unique possessions; at the very least you must have your initials on your purse. If your means allow, you buy something which can never be duplicated; if not,

you buy the new thing before everybody has it. In either case you remain unsatisfied. You are seeking individuality where it can never be found.

Individuality is the product of sincerity. Human personality presents inexhaustible variety against a background of universal likeness. To accept the likeness is the first step toward realizing one's individual quality. The man who is deeply aware of his bond with his fellow men is not afraid to be himself. He does not think in clichés; he recognizes his real preferences; he is spontaneous. He need not try to be "different".

But sincerity can be a quality of things as well as of people. The lampshades were horrible because they were insincere, feebly pretending to be handmade, ashamed of their technical precision.

It was Walter Gropius who first insisted that machine-made articles should be themselves, and showed us the rôle which the artist might play in a mechanized world. In his schools of design at Dessau, artists studied the technical processes by which their designs would be carried out, and learned to design for the machine with full understanding of its capabilities, creating an honest beauty instead of producing spurious imitations of handicrafts. We need more of his work and others like him.

We are accustomed to think of mass-produced articles as inferior, but they need not be. Designed by the

artist-technician, they can be beautiful, durable, and very inexpensive. The only possible objection to them is that they are uniform. And is that an objection? It does not limit your individuality to use a lampshade identical with your neighbor's, but it does limit your individuality to be deprived of time and money to think your own thoughts and pursue your own hobbies. Mass-production, by making the necessities of life more easily available, can free man for creative ends. The resulting uniformity will form a stabilizing background against which individual differences can blossom. But it must be mass-production of sincere designs.

While one rôle of the artist in the modern world is to produce these designs, his traditional rôle of individual creator still remains. Let us not confuse the two rôles. Genuine and unique works of art will always be the focal points of a satisfying environment. The artist of outstanding originality will offer these treasures to a world better able to appreciate and recompense him, thanks to the efforts of his scarcely less gifted brother, the artist-technician.

Meanwhile, the consumer must be alert and active. Let her withdraw her watchful eye for a moment from the price ceilings and turn it upon the bad designs in cheap factory-made articles. Let her express her dissatisfaction and demand something better. Let her do her share in adapting the machine to a higher civilization.



The sports uniform of the R.C.A.F. (Women's Division) is light, practical. It is a soft grey-blue shade, the shorts of fine cotton twill and the pullover made of knitted cotton.

## For the Bride-- Hand-Made Swans BY WHITEFRIARS



SINGLY OR\* IN PAIRS — A DELIGHTFUL TABLE DECORATION

May be obtained in leading Jewellery, Department and China Stores throughout Canada

Made in the oldest glass factory in England, these graceful, hand-made swans are a delightful, yet inexpensive table decoration. Especially effective when filled with pansies, sweet peas, roses, single asters or any colorful flower. May be used singly or in pairs.



### Emerson Nichols

CHINA AGENCIES

LONDON

CANADA

## Britain's Women Lumberjacks

BY MANOR HOUSE

THE ever growing strain on manpower means that more and more women are being called upon to do work normally carried out by men. Among the most important of these duties are those connected with the timber industry, so vital to England's war effort.

Naturally, they are mainly employed in the lighter forms of work, and the secretary to the Ministry of Supply's Home Production Timber department says they do their job exceedingly well. This Government Department now employs 2,500 women, the Forestry Commission employs another 1,000, and many more are working on private estates, although there are no official figures referring to these.

The trainees settle down in a remarkably short time, and few fail to stay the course. This is the more notable since all the girls were not formerly engaged in country pursuits. Some are farmers' daughters, it is argued, but others are drawn from offices and shops. After a few weeks in the woods, however, it would be impossible for a visitor to say which of them hails from the city or which from the country. Most of them are enthusiastic about the work, and declare they do not want indoor life again. Even the severe weather of last winter failed to damp their ardor.

In the woods the women are trained to carry out such necessary work as thinning and pruning, clearing of undergrowth and cleaning up after felling, in readiness for replanting. After a short time women become no mean exponents of the art of swinging a small axe. As well they soon gain sufficient endurance to handle the two-handed saw for considerable periods. Thinning is essential because over-competition for light, food, and water ruins young trees; so is pruning, which has become one of the most important silvicultural tasks nowadays, since by it long clean timber is obtained much quicker than if the trees are left to nature's devices.

### Pit-Props

In pre-war days Britain imported a tremendous quantity of pit-props, and as coal mining has assumed an even enhanced importance now, the pro-

duction of these from the home woodlands must be largely increased. Women are playing a prominent part in this phase of wartime forestry, for they are capable of felling soft-woods the size wanted for pit-props. They also carry out the conversion of timber into props by sawing it up into lengths, and stripping it of bark ready for use. The props are then stacked into handy piles at points throughout the woods, and the women load them on to lorries or trucks drawn by tractors.

Yet another valuable phase of their work is the clearing of rank undergrowth from the woods, as this not only checks the growth of trees, but, in a dry season, aids the spread of ground fires, and fires do damage running into tens of thousands of pounds annually. So, too, after the felling of mature trees the crowns and side branches are sawn or chopped up, and these find a ready market now that coal is in stringent supply. This again removes the danger of fire. After the wood has been tidied up in this way the women help in fencing it to keep out such pests as deer and rabbits, if it is to be re-afforested.

### Re-Afforestation

Re-afforestation is one of their most valuable jobs, the women engaged by the Forestry Commission being particularly concerned in this. The handling of seeds and young transplants are tasks for which women's hands are particularly suited. Nurseries for young trees are maintained in various parts of the country, each raising 6,000,000 seedlings every year. Large numbers of these seedlings have to be planted out in rows from the seed beds a few inches apart, a phase of the work where women's proverbial patience comes in useful. Another essential work which they undertake is hoeing and weeding the young trees, which has to be carried out at regular intervals. In winter, too, the seedlings have to be covered over with lattice at night when frost threatens. Certain species checked by a frost do not recover for a whole season, making no more growth.

The women also carry out the "census" in the nurseries and newly planted woods, absolutely essential where forestry is carried out on a

Elizabeth



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BARE LEGS  
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These are the new "stockings" you pour from a bottle and smooth on easily over your SLEEK\* bare legs. They won't run—they won't wrinkle at the ankle or slip slant-wise—they leave your legs coolly uncovered. Yet Velva Leg Film conceals blemishes and skin imperfections.

Velva Leg Film, 4-oz. bottle  
1.00

Choose either:

SUN BRONZE—a sun-warmed skin tone for sports and play clothes.

SUN BEIGE—a new, neutral beige for those who prefer a lighter color.

Both colors may be deepened by repeated application.

\*NOTE: It is easier to use Velva Leg Film (and the effect is far more flattering) after removing every trace of hair with creamy, pleasant-to-use SLEEK, 85c.

AT NEAREST SHOPS IN EVERY TOWN

Arden

EVERY SATURDAY NIGHT  
Informed and entertaining  
comment on the week's happenings at home and abroad.

scientific basis. In the nurseries the number of trees in a given area is calculated, and the seedlings divided into classes according to height and vigor. The result enables the foresters to know how successful the planting has been, for the amount of seed set is recorded. In the young woods the women count the number of young trees which are dead or sickly, and if this is above a certain percentage replacement has to be undertaken.



# THE DRESSING TABLE

## Your Lips -- And Their Color

BY ISABEL MORGAN

ONE form of make-up every woman uses is lipstick. She may omit powder and mascara, scorn the subtleties of eye shadow and pencil. But young or old she wears the bright badge of color on her mouth. Too often, however, she depends on a careless swipe with a tube of color, let's the edges fall where they may. There's a right way to do it, to achieve a mouth bright with color.

To wear a sweater days at a time is positively a social crime



Here's how to keep your woolens

DAINTY  
NEW-LOOKING

Missing out on all the fun? Perhaps that sweater you're wearing needs a dip in Lux. Wool carries perspiration odor—an unwashed sweater threatens your daintiness and charm. But—a dip in Lux and horrid odor goes!

Your knitted things are safe in Lux... it keeps colors bright—prevents woolens from losing their shape—keeps them soft and fluffy.



Beware... wool undies, too, carry perspiration odor!

Dip your woolies in Lux regularly just as you dip your thin undies, to keep them dainty, cozy, free from undie odor.

DIP them often in- **LUX**  
A LEVER PRODUCT

edges smooth, no "goo" when color is fresh, no caking later. It takes a minute longer, but the color stays on.

Screen stars, as Lucille Ball shows you in the pictures on this page, invariably apply lip rouge with a brush—never directly with the lipstick itself. They moisten the bristles slightly, dip the brush in the color (never have brush too damp, or too full of rouge), then apply it by first outlining the upper lip, then the lower, then filling the color in. Lucille widens her upper lip a bit between the corner and the top curve of the bow, a trick many stars use.

The place for your lipstick is on your face—not on guest towels or



For an enviably smooth, even outer line, apply lip rouge around the edges with a moistened brush. Needs a steady touch and some practice.



A piece of folded cleansing tissue serves as a blotter to remove excess color that otherwise comes off on one's handkerchiefs or tea cup rims.

table napkins. As soon as Lucille's lip rouge is brushed on, she blots the color with a folded cleansing tissue. Some stars place the paper between their lips, press down, but she says this blurs the edges, wrinkles the lips, leaving the color in ridges which cake. She prefers to part her lips slightly, press the folded tissue firmly against her mouth to remove excess color. The effect is to make the color look natural, remove chance of daubing your hostess' napkins, your dancing partner's shoulder.

There is another advantage to blotting your lip rouge with cleansing tissues pressed flat against your mouth. If the pattern of your lips on the tissue is uneven, then you have applied the color in a crooked, uneven line, or else left excess color



A regular pattern—meaning she's done a pretty good job. Note that lips have none of the theatrical "gooey" appearance that looks unpleasant.

on one side of your mouth.

Extra hints re lipsticks which we throw in free of charge: Have at least two lipsticks—one for day, another for evening, and choose the colors accordingly. . . Don't be beguiled by a new color just because it is new. Wear it only because it does nice things for your appearance. . . The color of your lipstick can have the effect of making your teeth seem white or dingy. Select the one that makes them dazzling and it's probably the best of colors for you. . . Remember that there are all sorts of reds, but outside of a "true" red, they fall into two classifications—blue reds and orange reds. Decide which of these classifications is most becoming to you, and let yourself be guided accordingly when you make your next purchase.

Although tea has been known for more than 3500 years, it was not introduced in Europe and popular use until the beginning of the 16th century.

Ann, wife of the Duke of Bedford, who lived in the early 19th century, is credited with originating the custom of afternoon tea.

Not pretty but very practical is this three-piece cover-all created by the crack British designer, Digby Morton, after more than one hundred visits to factories. Slacks, shirt, apron are in navy blue, brown or khaki. It is between waist and knees that bench leaning and oil splashes do their wearing-out; hence apron. Negotiations for acceptance of design are in progress with Board of Trade. Coupon value is not yet decided, but there is 5 coupons' worth of material in suit.



for  
Lovely  
Ladies



For complexion loveliness that causes heads to turn and hearts to flutter, the aristocracy of beauty owes much to the flawless excellence of Yardley Beauty Preparations, and the sweetly disarming youthfulness of the Yardley Lavender. Try long, long lasting Yardley English Lavender Soap with its ever-so-kind touch (35c a large cake—3 for \$1.00) and wear the Yardley Lavender wherever you go. (65c to \$13.50.)



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Picture a vast tract of country where deer feel at home, where the splash and eddy of a paddle in the water are the only echoes to be heard.

That is the picture to be found in the Seigniory Club lake and forest country in the Province of Quebec.

The members of this well-known country club and the guests they take there have learned to love and re-value the place, particularly through the grey days since September, 1939.

## PORTS OF CALL

### Where the Rough Is Smooth!

BY HILDA TURNER

for the picture it renews of a normal, pleasant way of life where order and beauty are still important. Some of the country's leaders, like General A. G. L. McNaughton, have there found temporary surcease and relaxation from various phases of war work; native and neighboring business leaders describe the Club as an ideal locale for important conferences.

With the closing of schools and colleges this summer the Seigniory Club will be bright with gay young faces; families will come to live together in the Log Chateau or in their own log cabin homes in the community, to present contemporary portraits of a pleasant, gracious way of life.

Round about the Log Chateau, the Seigniory Club's residence which fronts on the Ottawa river, are all the summer sports like tennis, played on six en-tout-cas courts, golf over a splendid eighteen-hole course, riding, swimming in a glass enclosed pool, and dinghy sailing on the Ottawa. In interesting contrast to all these, particularly when the subtle stirrings of early summer are in the air, is the fishing and hunting section of the

club property. The woods have become alive again and animation mounts even to the tree tops. Club fire rangers' cabins linked by telephone are scattered at strategic points throughout the property, the availability of which is a constant source of surprise to persons who investigate it for the first time. A member of the Seigniory Club living in New York, say, can be in the heart of the lake and forest country after an overnight journey, arriving before noon at Pine Cabin, guides' headquarters, where it's necessary to make arrangements with the chief guide before hunting or before any waters can be fished. Clothes and gear are stored in a locker room at the boat house at the entrance to Lake Commandant, largest lake on the estate. Then he takes his place with one of the guides in a canoe in which food, bedding and supplies are stowed, and days of good sport and nights of sound sleep are ahead. There's intriguing opportunity in these back woods for roughing it de luxe and of living the simple life in reasonable comfort.

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Looking down the slow-moving Ottawa River, from the Manor House at the Seigniory Club in Quebec. It is here the Club holds its dinghy races.

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tournaments held each June on the Seigniory courts involving Hillside and Rideau Lawn Tennis Club players, and Mount Royal Tennis Club members and Rideau players, are being combined this year with the matches set for June 21. The number of enlistments among players so restricted the number of competitors from the two Montreal clubs that teams could not be recruited for two occasions. So, the Hillside players will meet the Rideau crowd on the Seigniory Club courts on Sunday, June 21.

Carnival Night held every year at the Seigniory Club and scheduled this summer for August 1, is a gala event, with gaily decorated booths set up by Junior members, who turn the proceeds over to local charities. The glass enclosed swimming pool will be the scene of the Carnival this year and the swimming show to be presented should be enthusiastically attended by members and their guests. August 8, is the tentative date set for the Annual Costume Ball held in the old Manor House, a traditional event at the Seigniory Club for many years.

The Junior Sports Gymkhana on July 19 is an occasion when youth has its fling at the Seigniory Club. Tugs-o-war, relay races, ball games, and other sport are enjoyed by the young fry at this event. The annual Junior Swimming Meet will be held the following week-end, July 25-26. The Junior Masquerade Party, at the Sports Club House will take place on August 14, and it is expected that on August 22-23 there will be a Junior International Tennis Tournament, replacing the regular International event so popular among American and Canadian tennis stars.

A novel form of entertainment is scheduled for August 30, when bush country experts will invade the precincts of the Log Chateau grounds to present a Log Rolling Exhibition. A group of loggers, wearing their picturesque checkered shirts, high boots and bush gear, will come down from the north country to demonstrate their highly specialized art of Log Rolling on the Ottawa river, which faces the Club.

For devotees of golf, the Seigniory Club offers one of the most picturesque and challenging courses in this part of Eastern Canada. Friendly matches between members and their guests and mixed putting competitions are among the minor golfing events planned, and on September 4-5 the Eleventh Annual Women's Invitation Tournament will be played here, to be followed, on September 19-20, by the Men's Eleventh Annual Invitation Tournament. President's and Captain's prizes are the awards to the winners of a golf competition taking place on Labour Day (September 7). The closing golfing event is a Curlers' Golf Tournament, October 3-4, rounding out a season of carefully planned sports activities.

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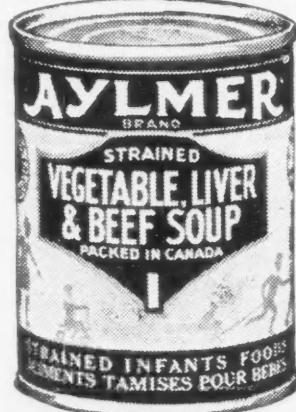
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# MUSICAL EVENTS

## Wagner and the Classics

BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

LAST week's Promenade Symphony concert at Varsity Arena, second under the direction of Dr. Edwin McArthur, was in quality one of the most delectable to be heard in these events. The program was purely instrumental, and the guest soloist was Joseph Schuster, first cellist of the Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra, New York. Countless listeners are familiar with the tone and style of Mr. Schuster through Sunday afternoon broadcasts, and it was interesting to make closer contacts with his vivid personality.

The program was in the main divided, between Wagner and the classics, with works of singular beauty by Mozart and Haydn in the latter field. As a conductor Dr. McArthur first attained prominence as a Wagner interpreter after winning renown as a concert pianist and accompanist; and it was as conductor of "Tristan and Isolde" that he made his debut at the Metropolitan Opera House less than 18 months ago. Last week Canadians were given an opportunity to judge of his Wagnerian aptitudes in two poetic and entralling works of contrasted inspiration, the "Good Friday Spell" from "Parsifal"; and the "Prelude" and "Love-Death" from "Tristan and Isolde." The one presents Wagner's highest flight in purely spiritual expression; the other his most ecstatic outpouring of physical emotion. In both these mature masterpieces the complete and plastic mastery of orchestral expression which he gradually attained is revealed. What may be termed the "texture" of the instrumental fabric is in either instance magical in color and iridescence. The "Tristan" music to some extent betrays Wagner's besetting sin of needless iteration, but in the calm and glorious "Good Friday Spell" there is not a bar too many.

Dr. McArthur's rising fame as a Wagner interpreter is due to the fact that in addition to being a wonderful master of detail, with a unifying faculty of leadership and command, he is essentially a poet of the baton. Many works termed tone-poems have no poetry in them, just as many ballads are termed poetry merely because they are in verse. Much of Wagner's own music is not poetic at all, but the two numbers one has been discussing are imbued with poetry in an amazing degree. The interpretation was a triumph not only for the conductor but for the orchestra. Its tone was warm and noble and it attained rare delicacy and fervor of expression.

Speaking of classics, the Overture to "The Bat" of Johann Strauss, which opened the program, is today held in such universal esteem that it may now be accorded a place among the classics just as is the Overture to Mozart's "Marriage of Figaro," though it is ninety years or so younger. It was played with such

rhythmical grace as to be a charming herald of the Mozart and Haydn that were to come.

The program notes of Prof. Leo Smith for Mozart's Symphony in G minor and Haydn's Concerto for violoncello and orchestra in D major were deeply interesting. He pointed out that in listening to a Mozart symphony the modern concert-goer must remember that it is a product of conditions entirely different from those of to-day. Orchestras were smaller, brass being limited to a pair of horns; audiences were aristocratic, expectant of new music rather than old. There were in Mozart's day no classics, and new works were designed to be fully enjoyed on a first hearing. There was much formal repetition, and passionate utterance was unknown. Musicians nevertheless reverence Mozart because of the beauty of his clear-cut sentences and consistent element of unity. Prof. Smith also pointed out something not very widely realized; namely that Mozart was very pro-English in his sympathies and in one of his letters expresses thanks for an English victory. It may be added that these sentiments were shared by Haydn, Beethoven and Wagner.

Prof. Smith's notes on the Haydn Concerto in D major were the more authoritative because he is himself a cellist with a profound knowledge of the cello repertory. It appears that there was a great deal of opposition to the new and more powerful

instrument early in the 18th century when it began to replace the more delicate viol de gamba,—viol played at the knee. The Haydn work rendered by Joseph Schuster, though it dates from the later 18th century, when the Concerto as a musical form was growing in popularity, is the oldest of its kind now in use on the concert platform. Haydn, who knew more of orchestral technique than any man of his time, seems to have understood the tonal weakness of the cello in full ensemble and made allowance for it in his scoring, though orchestral volume in his day was much weaker than in our own. The work itself is ravishing in melodic inspiration from first to last, and abounds in vitality.

### Hart House Quartet

Music lovers all over the continent will hear with regret of the departure from the Hart House Quartet of Adolph Koldofsky, for four years the occupant of the second violin desk. He will be replaced by a gifted Canadian violinist, Henry Milligan, who commences his official duties on September 1. James Levey, Allard de Ridder and Boris Hambourg remain at their posts. The usual Toronto subscription series and Canadian tour will take place next season as usual, and there will be a tour in the United States under Concert Direction Milton Bendiner, Steinway Hall, New York.

## AT THE THEATRE

### The Great Air Cadets' Show

BY LUCY VAN GOGH

MISS ANNA NEAGLE is justly famous for her impersonations of Queen Victoria; and Mr. Monckton Hoffe, whose plays used to be popular in Canada just before the great blackout of the theatre set in after the last war, has written a very effective and appealing little fantasy in which Miss Neagle and her fellow players have the opportunity to perform not the actual Queen Victoria, Duke of Wellington, Lord Nelson and Florence Nightingale of history, but the animated London statues of those personages, conceived as holding a meeting of protest against being sand-bagged and tin-roofed for the blitz. This piece was the dramatic high spot of the one-night show presented on Monday at the Victoria Theatre in Toronto by Mr. Herbert Wilcox in aid of the Air Marshal Bishop Fund for the Air Cadet League of Canada, and now in process of being presented in all the leading cities of Canada for the same admirable purpose. The fantasy was performed with great delicacy and sympathy by a cast which included such artists as Lady Hardwicke, Dennis King, Richard Gaines, Robert Coote, Colin Keith-Johnston, and our own George Patton and Earl Gray.

That the same cast, with one or two additions, was much less successful in Noel Coward's "Still Life" was not to be charged to the performers. A Coward subtlety and a vast vaudeville theatre simply do not go together. The piece will be much more effective on the road, in smaller theatres, and with the enrichment of "business" and characterization that comes with repetition. Moyna MacGill, Alfreda Wallace and Dorothy Wordsworth added well-conceived "bits" to this production, but too much of it was inaudible.

The band of the R.C.A.F. under Flight-Lieut. Norman Gilchrist is truly a marvel. It is enormous even for so big a theatre, but its tone is so pleasing that it never sounded ex-

cessive, and its precision and responsiveness were beyond praise. AC2 Howard Scott, R.C.A.F., made a hit with a vocal solo, and David Tihmar did some good ballroom dancing.

The *Globe and Mail's* otherwise admirable account of the proceedings omitted the name of Mr. George McCullagh from the list of \$5000 donors as enumerated in the program. Mr. McCullagh's cash donation may have been even larger, but whatever it was it was small compared with the value of the energy and persuasive powers that he has devoted to the organizing of the new League.



Miriam Winslow, Dance Soloist appearing with The Promenade Symphony, Toronto, June 25.

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Write F. H. C. Baugh, M.D., Medical Superintendent, Homewood Sanitarium, Guelph, Ont.



Alice Tyrell, one of the young stars in "Meet The People" at The Royal Alexandra Theatre, Toronto, week beginning June 22.



# THE FILM PARADE

## Reap the Wild Wind

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

THIS is a tale of the Florida Keys,  
Of wrecks and fury and salvage  
sorties,  
And snatch-what-you-can, and do-as-  
you-please,  
In the stormy technicolored  
Forties.

Paulette's a lovely Southern crea-  
ture,  
John is a sailor bold and tanned,  
He longs to lead her to the preacher,  
And so does handsome Ray  
Milland.

Alas, Paulette is a flighty minx,  
Whose state is always what it  
wasn't  
She loves John Wayne (or *thinks* she  
does),  
And dotes on Ray, but thinks she  
doesn't.

The villain here, an old-style rat,  
Is Raymond Massey (erstwhile  
Lincoln)  
With evil heart and slouching hat,  
And code of morals strictly  
stinkin'.

With whispered wile this horrid  
blight,  
This icy avaricious schemer,  
Persuades poor John (who's not too  
bright)

To wreck, on coral reef, his  
steamer.

Now Ray sails quick to right this  
wrong,  
To stop the steamer and retrieve  
it.

Cries Paulette, who has shipped  
along,  
"I won't, I won't, I won't believe  
it!"

She does her best to thwart and  
hamper,  
The ship sails on. The wind  
increases.  
So in a pretty Southern temper,  
She hacks the sailing gear to  
pieces.

Never was conduct so unthinking,  
Never behavior more immoderate,  
If you would stop a ship from  
sinking  
Don't take along Miss Paulette  
(Goddard.)

The vessel's wrecked. The villain  
gloats,  
(His profits rise as vessels sink)  
He gets the cheerful clink of groats,  
Unhappy John just gets the  
clink.

The trial is set. The Judge is grave,  
And, shaken, pale and court-  
indicted,  
John cries, "I'll dive beneath the  
wave!"  
(Don't ask me why. I didn't write  
it.)

"No, I will dive!" cries Ray Milland.  
Now Heaven forbend and God  
forbid,  
Death lurks beneath that tropic  
strand  
In horrid form of Giant Squid.

And now in diving suits they sink,  
And tread the ocean's ghostly  
bottom.  
The Monster shoots a quid of ink  
Stretches an arm—LOOK OUT!  
He's got him!

Its arms are ten feet long. Its eye  
Is large, cerulean and glassy.  
And now, above—Oh saints on  
high!  
They've gone and murdered Mr.  
Massey!

Above, the decks run red with  
slaughter.  
And look! a hurricane comes  
racing,  
While down beneath the dreadful  
water  
The Squid continues his embracing.

Now blow the furious wind machines,  
And all around is wrath and ruin.  
The Monster curls in blues and  
greens.  
Cries Paulette "This is all my  
do!"

The crisis past, the storm abated,  
Each gets the due the fates allot  
him.  
The lucky Ray's resuscitated,  
The wretched John stays on the  
bottom.

Thus the rewards of ill and good  
Are meted out by Hollywood,  
Which takes the Just into its  
keeping,  
And leaves the Bad to the wild  
wind's reaping.  
Thank Heaven for the law de Mille-  
ian  
Which seals the fate of every vill-  
ian.  
And operating from above  
Puts Virtue in the arms of Love,  
Which disciplines the mean and  
spite-ous  
And loads with favors all the right-  
eous,  
And liquidates each human weasel.  
Thank Heaven for this, (and also  
Cecil.)



No military objective, this. When German raiders visited a South coast town in England recently, one of their bombs demolished the town's memorial to the men who fell in the first Great War. Here's what was left.

## THE NEW "CLIP-TOP"

by *Elizabeth Arden*



This paradoxical hair fashion  
looks brief and breezy by day—  
pretty and soft on starlit Summer  
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can just run a comb  
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Ask about the "Clip-Top"  
next time you're  
shopping at Simpson's.

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## Rotary International

CANADA will welcome tomorrow  
more than seven thousand Ro-  
tarians and members of their fam-  
ilies who for five days will be attend-  
ing the annual convention of Rotary  
International, held this year at the  
Royal York Hotel, Toronto. In spite  
of travel difficulties, the majority of  
the five thousand Rotary Clubs in  
fifty countries of the world will be  
represented. So lively is the sym-  
pathy of the non-belligerent countries  
which will send members, and so keen  
their realization that the Axis powers  
are their potential enemies, that they  
will participate as vigorously as any-  
body in the main theme of the con-  
vention, which is that of intensify-  
ing Rotary's service to community

and country in time of war.

A feature of the proceedings will be  
a broadcast from "somewhere in Aus-  
tralia" by Carlos P. Romulo, a past  
director of International who is on  
the staff of General Douglas Mac-  
Arthur in the Antipodes. The Gov-  
ernor General of Canada will be an-  
other speaker.

The retiring president has been a  
Rotarian for twenty-seven years.  
He is Tom J. Davis of Butte, Montana,  
an eminent lawyer and very active  
in many public welfare efforts in his  
estate. In addition to being counsel  
for many important corporations he  
is also counsel for the Butte Miners  
Union, and is an untiring worker for  
crippled children, boy scouts, the  
Salvation Army and various hospitals.

The Toronto Symphony Orchestra  
will perform a "Welcome to Rotary"  
under Sir Ernest MacMillan on Mon-  
day night, and on Thursday there  
will be a spectacular ice carnival in-  
cluding many of the world's finest  
skaters.

Rotary has the distinction of being  
banned long before the war in the  
totalitarian states, whose concept  
of the relations of the state to the in-  
dividual and to other nations is the  
exact opposite of everything for  
which this great international agency  
of friendship stands.

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urday Night Book Service", 73 Rich-  
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or money order to the amount of the  
price of the required book or books.



Rotary President Tom J. Davis





No need to ask "Is it fresh?" when buying fruits and vegetables if one remembers that—Fresh, young vegetables look fresh, their leaves crisp, never wilted and brown. Young vegetables crack open; old ones are limp, wrinkled, dry.

Pods of fresh peas are slick, shiny.

As a rule, the smaller the kernels, the younger the corn.

Heads of lettuce and cabbage must be firm, solid, heavy. Never choose one that seems spongy.

Choose oranges and grapefruit by weight—the heavier the better. But remember that some have thicker skins.

Always avoid all bruised fruit.



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If you're feeling too tired, and get discouraged too easily—better check up on your Vitamin B Complex supply! Fleischmann's fresh Yeast is one of the finest natural sources of this important vitamin family! Try eating 2 cakes every day—one in the morning, one at night. See if it doesn't repay you in increased pep and a cheerier outlook! At your grocer's. Ask for Fleischmann's fresh Yeast.

AND—DON'T FORGET—this same Fleischmann's fresh Yeast makes extra good bread if you bake at home! Dependable—it's been Canada's favorite for 70 years.

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in 7- and 12-oz.  
packages—also  
in improved  
FILTER tea  
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# CONCERNING FOOD

## What's Sauce for the Goose

BY JANET MARCH

IT'S always a miracle that the radio boys manage to collect enough jokes, for a fifteen minute programme can eat up an average person's year's supply. The joke experts tell us that there are basically only a few jokes, you know the mother-in-law motif, Scotch super economy, Irish double talk etc. The next time you laugh heartily when your favorite comedian pulls a good one stop and see if you can trace it back to its roots. The war hasn't made us economical in jokes, we really want more these days as the value of laughs is up, with no Board holding it down with a ceiling price. It's true that the war itself provides some help with anything about a paper hanger or a Jap being stupid in specks going pretty well, but then it dries up other previously good sources.

Take for instance the bride and the can-opener. Maybe can-openers themselves will soon be scarce, but already the things you can open with them are fewer. In time past the groom who had to live on the contents of cans was supposed to be pitied but in reality he lived very high. Now the going is not so good, and it's due to get worse. You can rarely get exactly the tinned things you want when you want them—corn or peas or your favorite brand of tomato juice. Salmon and now corned beef are out. Not that we can't still do ourselves so well out of cans that when we look at the well stocked grocery shelves we feel a bit ashamed of the many comforts we still have in Canada when so much of the world has so little.

If you have read Robert St John's book "From the Land of the Silent People" which tells of the escape of a group of newspaper men from Jugo-Slavia, Greece and Crete you will acquire a new respect for cans. These men never seemed to have a square meal from the day Belgrade was bombed until they reached Egypt. They got hold of a mixed collection of cans at one point some of which turned out to be bad, but they treasured them like rubies, and finally ate their pheasant paste they'd stolen the cans from the Englishman in their sardine boat after they had sighted Corfu. They found it pretty good too, so what they'd have given for a man sized tin of corned beef you can imagine.

When so many people need canned food so badly we can't think of complaining, but the brides will have to find some other way to feed their husbands. It looks very much as if they would have to learn to cook. Everyone talks learnedly about nutrition and vitamins and calories, but that doesn't make a good meal, and a badly cooked vitamin may stop you from having night blindness but still give you a pain. Ever since the war started women have been taking courses on Home Nursing, First Aid, Nutrition, and Motor Mechanics and A.R.P. but honest to goodness if they

knew how to cook it's as good a preparation for an emergency as an ability to identify bombs.

And when I say cook I don't mean just the sort of cooking which can turn out a meal in a picture book kitchen with all the right ingredients to hand, but the sort that can take what there is, even if it's two eggs, a couple of strips of bacon, the tough

end of the steak, and a cold pot and make something which would put heart into a fire fighter at a twelve hour shift. You might save treating the poor fellow a shock if you can feed him well quickly.

There's another group of people besides the many brides who could do with cooking lessons and they are the ones who are (Continued on Next Page)

## Muffins with a winning way!



### KELLOGG'S OLD-FASHIONED ALL-BRAN MUFFINS

2 cups Kellogg's All-Bran	1 egg
1/2 cup molasses	1 cup flour
1 1/2 cups milk	1/2 teaspoon salt
	1 teaspoon soda

Add All-Bran to molasses and milk and allow to soak for 15 minutes. Beat egg and add to first mixture. Sift flour, salt and soda together and combine with All-Bran mixture. Fill greased muffin pans two-thirds full and bake in moderately hot oven (400°F.) about 20 minutes. Yield: One dozen muffins, 2 1/2 inches in diameter.

Certain to brighten breakfast! A delicious taste that no ordinary bran could ever approach! For these nut-sweet muffins are made with KELLOGG'S ALL-BRAN, the same cereal that, eaten regularly, keeps thousands of people free from constipation caused by lack of the right kind of "bulk" in your diet. Eat ALL-BRAN regularly, drink plenty of water, and prove it to yourself.

Keeps You  
Regular...



... NATURALLY

Your grocer has All-Bran in two convenient size packages; restaurants serve the individual package. Made by Kellogg's in London, Canada.

"Serve by Saving! Buy War Savings Certificates"



Don't sniff the perfume stopper if you really want to know what a perfume is like. Rub a little on the skin, and then let it evaporate.



## What's Sauce for the Goose

cooks these days. Many of these women have never got nearer getting a meal than sitting down on a list what the cook was to cook, and now a feeling of utter helplessness comes over them when they look around their empty kitchens. Some good courses in simple cooking should be taught, and they'd be just as useful war work as learning about pressure points.

Of course all cooks know about the usefulness of white sauce, but a new hand in a kitchen mayn't realize how useful it can get you. Here is a recipe for it.

### White Sauce

2 tablespoons of butter  
2 tablespoons of flour  
1 cup of milk  
Salt and pepper

Melt the butter, stir in the flour being sure there are no lumps, add the pepper and salt and then the milk and stir all the time till the sauce thickens. A lot of people advocate using the double boiler, but in many years of white sauce making I've never had a lump or a burned brew if I stirred faithfully.

Once you have white sauce you have a lot of other things too. To start with there are all sorts of soups you can make. The end of a can of tomato juice will become tomato soup if added to white sauce. You must vary the thickness of the sauce according to what you are going to use it for. Just reduce the amount of flour. You can do this and leave the amount of butter the same as that given in the recipe, but you can't increase the flour without increasing the butter.

Three cups of white sauce put in the double boiler with two finely chopped raw potatoes and a slice of chopped onion, and well seasoned gives you potato soup after an hour's simmering. You can do the same thing adding the chopped stalks of mushrooms instead of the potatoes and have a good mushroom soup. Strain out the pieces of mushroom rubbing just as much as you can through the sieve. When you strain the spinach, which is so good just now, take the juice and add it to white sauce and you have spinach soup complete with vitamins.

Then too, with fish and meat white sauce is invaluable. A haddock, parboiled with the skin and bones removed and flaked and added to white sauce makes a good fisherman dish, and these days when meat buying is so difficult and expensive fish is extremely important. White sauce and a can of salmon made a good dish when you had your fish, but now that the delicious fresh salmon is in use the left-overs of it, by adding white sauce and if there isn't quite enough add a few mushrooms and some chopped mushrooms, and if you want to get ready ahead put it in a baking dish and reheat it in the oven when you need it.

Any left-overs of meat, cut up finely and added to white sauce along with a few carrots or peas or beans are good. Don't though take to smothering everything in white sauce. There are cooks who love to pour the stuff over every vegetable. It's main use is as a base not as a sauce. A really good sauce has more character than the best white sauce can boast, but an ability to make white sauce takes you further towards good meals than a perfect Hollandaise.

# This Sensational Quick Soup Means More Leisure At Your Summer Cottage



WHO WANTS TO BE BOTHERED on vacation with the labour of preparing heavy meals? It's much simpler, easier, to serve Lipton's Noodle Soup. This sensational quick soup might have been made specially for summer cottage use. It is not only quicker, and more economical... its small, hermetically sealed package occupies scarcely any space at all and is easily disposed of after use.

Take along plenty of Lipton's Noodle Soup Mix to your summer cottage. See how much more leisure you can have to enjoy yourself. With this new quick soup you can produce a light, sustaining meal in seven short minutes... a smooth, delicately seasoned golden-brown broth, with delicious egg noodles... so tempting and satisfying with its real, chicken-y flavour, your family will think it has been simmering for hours.

Remember, there's no bulk, no weight and no disposal problem with Lipton's Noodle Soup Mix. Take plenty along with you for delicious, nourishing meals all summer long.

# LIPTON'S

## NOODLE SOUP

Mix



### No Tin To Dispose Of

With Lipton's Noodle Soup Mix... there's no disposal problem. There are no tins to clutter up the place... nothing to bury. The package is almost wafer-thin and may be disposed of in a jiffy.

### Cooks in 7 Minutes

Just add contents of package to 4 cups of boiling water... cook for 7 minutes... it's ready to serve. All ingredients are pre-cooked, expertly blended and seal-packed for perfect condition.

### Four Generous Servings

Gives you more soup for your money. Each package makes 32 ounces—4 big servings—of delicious, chicken-y flavoured noodle soup—almost a third more than you get from the average canned soup.



# LONDON LETTER

## Dr. Temple and Capitalism

BY P. O'D.

BISHOPS and business do not seem to mix even bishops so august as the Primate of All England. The other day Dr. Temple gave an address on "Religion and Life" at Manchester. In it, among a number of rather radical suggestions for the re-organization of education and politics, he advocated the elimination of capital from commercial enterprises, once the capitalist has received in dividends an amount equal to his original investment. Once that point has been reached, make him cash in his chips and get out of the game.

Heaven forefend that I should pose as a deep thinker on economic problems! But to even the humblest and dullest layman it must be obvious that there are a good many difficulties—a good many injustices, too—in the way of carrying out this new scheme of financial levelling-down.

Who, for instance, is to buy the capitalist out, once his limit has been reached? If he isn't bought out, what happens to his profits? Do they go to the State? How is the company to replace its capital? Does it go bust? Does the State take it over and administer it? And how about all the capital that earns no dividends at all, that is in fact lost? Is there to be no compensation in a man's lucky hits for the misses he makes? And finally what inducement is there for an investor to risk his money at all, if the profit-ceiling is set so low as to be a bare six feet above his head?

Probably no one would bother to ask these questions at all, if the proposal had come from any lesser source. But the Archbishop of Canterbury is a great dignity in the State as well as in religion, and the new Primate is a very remarkable man, remarkable for his sincerity and courage as well as for his powers of mind. Anything he suggests is bound to receive serious consideration.

All through his career Dr. Temple has been an outspoken critic of the social system and its inevitable injustices. Only he refuses to regard any injustice as inevitable. For him to recognize an injustice is to fight it, regardless of what horns' nests he may stir up with his crozier in the process. No one can say that this is not an admirable attitude of mind, but to be effective it must be combined with a practical sense of what can be achieved.

Perhaps the mistake for Temple has made has been to go so swiftly and unhesitatingly from principles to policies. There can never be too much insistence on the great Christian principles which should underlie and inspire the relations of man to man and the relations of society to its members of all classes. Few men can state these so forcefully and persuasively as he. But when it comes down to actual policies, the practical application of these principles, well, that is a matter for the experts. That is dangerous ground on which it would involve even Archbishops of Canterbury to tread very warily.

Dr. Temple has never been a wary trader. When he was made Primate in succession to Dr. Lang, it was generally predicted that he would stir things up and not merely in matters of religion. He has certainly just to time. But, however much one may admire his courage, it would be too bad if so able and sincere a man should be generally regarded as a rash dogmatizer.

### Dr. Huxley and the Zoo

A quite surprising amount of public interest has been aroused by the effort of the Council of the Zoological Society to get rid of its secretary. But perhaps this interest is not so surprising, when it is considered that the secretary is that very distinguished and popular scientist, Dr. Julian Huxley. Besides, the Zoo is a great public institution in London, in which almost everyone

feels entitled to take a direct personal interest, and does—war or no war.

While Dr. Huxley was in America on a recent visit, the Council decided to abolish the post of secretary on grounds of economy. It carries a salary of £1,700 a year. To this Dr. Huxley replied by offering to work for nothing. Still the Council insisted on abolition, and applied to the Privy Council for the right to do so. The Privy Council refused their application—not once only but twice! taking the view that, if the post is to be abolished, it should be done by the Society as a whole and not by the governors acting on their own.

In the meantime, active revolt has broken out among the large membership of the Society.

### A Great Golfer

One after the other the famous champions of golf depart to some Valhalla of the game, let us hope, where with their peers they wander over fairways of asphodel, hitting balls all pearly white with clubs of gold, and turning in finally for endless talk and laughter where the winged barmaids serve nectar and ambrosia, and the post-mortems are always jolly, because no one ever loses.

A little while ago it was John Ball, last week it was Harold Hilton, another giant of the game almost equally famous. Winner of the British Open in 1892 and 1897, winner of the British Amateur in 1900, 1901, 1911, and 1913, and runner-up no less than three times, winner also of the American Amateur in 1911 this is a record that deserves some passing comment even in these days of larger and sparer preoccupations.

I have spoken of Hilton as a "giant" of the game, but he was a pocket-giant. He was a little man, barely 5 ft. 6 in. in height, and rather on the slim than the burly side, though wiry and strong. Other men could hit the ball much farther than he, but no one ever hit it with more consistent accuracy. And no man ever brought to the game a shrewder intelligence or finer powers of observation. In the old Scotch phrase, he played always "wi' his heid."

As might be expected of a player with his special gifts and temperament, he was much more deadly at score than match play. This is very strikingly exemplified in the fact that he won his two Opens before he was successful in the Amateur. Indeed he was for a long time regarded as too highly strung to win in such a ding-dong battle of man against man. But he was a bonny fighter, for all that, as he showed in the American Amateur, when he beat Fred Herreshoff at the 37th hole.

Hilton would almost certainly have won the British Amateur a good many more times, if it had not been for one man, the famous and beloved "Freddie" Tait, a genial swash-buckler of the links who gloried in the fray. Hilton could never do any good against Tait. There seemed to be something psychological about it, though Tait was the most friendly and chivalrous of opponents. Whatever the reason, he always won—until a Boer bullet ended his career.

With Hilton passes the last of the great amateur champions of the older generation. He was 73, and for more than 20 years had taken no part in tournament golf. The last war seemed to take the heart out of him, and this one probably completed the work. There are some strains that so sensitive and highly strung a man is not well fitted to endure.

### More War Workers

People think of war as being of death, destruction, and distress all compact. Undoubtedly there is a lot of that in war, a horrible lot. But it is possible that one of the hardest things about war to put up with, one of the most difficult to main-



She rides her horse with the grace and ease of an Indian: 12-year-old Peggy Flett who, with her sisters Lily, Edith and Hazel, "stole the spotlight" at Regina's Horse Show.

tain morale against, is the sheer boredom of the business, the training and training, the waiting and waiting, for something that doesn't happen.

Not long ago I was talking to a young Canadian, an officer in a well-known Toronto regiment (it's all right, Censor, I'm not going to say anything I shouldn't). He confessed that he was bored to death.

"I've been hard at it for more than two years now," he said. "I had nearly a year at Aldershot, and since then it has been drilling and manoeuvres, drilling and manoeuvres, and I've never even seen a German, let alone have a shot at one. If one was to turn up, I'm not sure I wouldn't go over and shake hands with him, just out of pure relief."

Personally, I cherished the hope that my young friend would go on being bored. Invasion would be rather a high price to pay just to ensure that the lad should have a really serious job of work to do. Besides, there is every likelihood that one of these days the job will be quite serious enough to satisfy even him—either here in England or somewhere over there on the Continent. All his training will be needed when that day comes. He can't possibly have too much of it.

### Decision Welcomed

None the less, there is a lot in what he said. And it applies, not only to the Army, but even more to the Civil Defence services in this country. There are more than 250,000 whole-time workers in these services, chiefly in the Fire Service and the A.R.P.; and for about a year now they have had practically nothing to do. All the better for the country, of course, but not especially for them. The really keen ones among them must feel that they are wasting their time.

For this and other reasons, the recent decision of the Home Secretary, Mr. Morrison, to cut down the personnel of the Civil Defence services by about a third has been generally welcomed, probably, too, by a good many of the people engaged in those services. They are to be turned over to work in the war-factories for varying periods of release, but with the understanding that they are subject to recall to Civil Defence duties, if air-raids should be resumed. Besides, even those retained in Civil Defence are to be given some more active and useful work in their spare time—which is most of the time they have at present.

It is a wise decision and a bold one. Nearly everyone praises it now, but it would probably be a very different story if the bombs should suddenly start dropping again by the thousand tons. "Our 'Erb," however, has never been the sort of man to be afraid of taking a chance that seemed to him really justified.

He refuses to let the mere menace of air-raids keep nearly 100,000 available men out of the war-industries that need them so badly. There is no Maginot Line along his mental frontier. He goes on the theory that there is no such thing as real immunity in wartime, and there is no good worrying about it quite the contrary, in fact.

# PRAIRIE LETTER

## These Sisters Ride Like Cowboys

BY GALEN CRAIK

THERE was a breath of the old free-riding west about the Regina Light Horse show this spring. It was provided by the four Flett sisters from the picturesque Fort Qu'Appelle Lake district in Saskatchewan. The sisters are Lily, 20; Edith, 18; Hazel, 13 and Peggy, 12. They are trimly-built young ladies and they ride their horses with all the grace and ease of cowboy or Indian from the storied past. There's nothing "wild west" about them, however. They do not dash into the ring to the tune of wild yippees dear to the heart of the movie cowboy. In fact, they wear their green and brown jodhpurs just like the gentler riding club ladies who trot and canter gracefully about the ring to the creak of stiff saddle leather. But, there is one detail in which they differ completely from the latter—they ride without benefit of saddle. Bareback, they soar over the bars, gates and various other obstacles in the high jumping events, legs tucked firmly about their ponies' barrel-like bodies, swaying easily as they take the jumps. True, Lily came a cropper one night when her mount caught his forefeet on the bar, stumbled and nearly fell. But even a cowboy would have taken a spill on that one. Lily landed heavily, was dazed for a minute, then got up, climbed on her pony's back and put him at the jumps, clearing them all in perfect style.

Their father, stout, overalled George Flett, once a fire fighter in Regina before the call of the land sent him to a 2,400-acre farm in the "Valley," gives two sound reasons why the girls ride bareback. He taught them to ride that way, he says, because they won't get their feet caught in the stirrups if they happen to tumble on a jump, and, probably the most important, "because a farmer with 50-cent wheat can't buy four saddles, and that's what I'd have to do."

The girls would rather ride this way anyway. It gives a rider better balance, is the way 20-year-old Lily summed it up.

It was in 1937 that the girls first started riding at the Regina Light Horse show. Then, while their father held a pole, two of the sisters put their Shetland ponies over the bar together, a stunt that got a great hand from the crowd in the stands. The girls thought it was quite a thrill, but they got a still bigger thrill when the Winter Fair board sent them a cheque for their performance.

Mr. Flett, who is proud of his daughters as well as his horses, has taught them to take their bumps and to be good sports.

"Whether they win, lose or draw they've got to take it," is the philosophy the elder Flett has instilled into his four fine young horsewomen daughters.

He taught them to ride on Shetland ponies. Now they have six jumping horses between them, and train and ride their own horses and help round up the cattle. The annual trip to the Light Horse show is a big event in their lives and they have something to show for it. At home, before they came in this year, they had 72 ribbons, mostly for first and second prize, and after the 1942 show they had a new batch of ribbons to add to their collection.

### The Insects' Toll

There's a war that goes on constantly in the west. It is the struggle against the insect pest, which takes such a serious toll of the crops from year to year.

Take Saskatchewan's case, for instance. During 1940, the last year for which complete statistics are available, insects caused Saskatchewan farmers a loss in revenue of \$21,400,000, a sizable bite into the income of a province not noted for its wealth. Provincial department of agriculture officials point out that

this damage is slightly less than was done by insect pests in 1939, and considerably below that of the worst years. Even so, it represented a drop in grain yield of 11 per cent.

The Big Bad insect is still the grasshopper, a breakdown of the figures reveals. They caused \$7,235,000 damage to wheat, \$1,550,000 to other grains, a grand total to be charged up against this spindle-legged and voracious insect of \$8,785,000. The wheat stem sawfly, which is causing a great deal of concern to agricultural experts at the present time, came next on the list, with damage to all grains of \$7,020,000. The sawfly infestation, one of the worst ever experienced, caused the heaviest loss since 1926. The wireworm was far behind the insect pest leaders with \$5,235,000 worth of damage, while the humble cutworm, bane of the gardener, came a very poor fourth with only \$330,000 damage attributed to him.

### Prairie Fishing

The Saskatchewan department of natural resources takes a quiet sort of pride in the development of its fishing industry, which, during the year 1940-41, yielded fishermen in the province, mostly centred in the northern areas, an increased revenue of \$25,956. The total value of fish taken from Saskatchewan lakes by the fishermen, amounted to only \$259,453, but for an inland province that thinks in terms of wheat that is not bad.

Whitefish provided the bulk of the revenue. Nearly 3,700,000 pounds were caught during the year, with a cash return to the fishermen of \$155,583. Some 952,400 pounds of lake trout were taken from Saskatchewan waters, putting \$35,000 into the pockets of the fishermen. Nearly as many pickerel were caught, but their monetary value was only half that of the trout. Tullibee, lowest in volume of catch, were also lowest in cash value, bringing in only \$14,000.

The department is looking to the future as well, for during the year it distributed millions of fish fry in Saskatchewan lakes. Nineteen millions of whitefish fry were placed in the lakes, as well as 4,100,000 pickerel fry and thousands of lake and rainbow trout. In addition to this considerable numbers of mature and yearling perch and black bass, the game fish, were planted in lakes throughout the province.



Graham Spry, Canadian-born special assistant to Sir Stafford Cripps. In a current Ottawa speech he expressed the view that "the door to further negotiations between India and Britain is still open" and that compromise between the various political parties in India holds the solution to the difficulties confronting her. "India is a great problem not only to Britain but to India herself," Mr. Spry said.

(Photo of Mr. Spry by Keith)



ON THE second of July in the year 1871 Norman Duncan was born at Brantford, Ontario. From school there he passed on to the University of Toronto, and at the age of twenty-four, having chosen journalism as his profession, he made a beginning as a reporter for the *Bulletin of Auburn, N.Y.* Two years later he went to the *New York Evening Post* in a similar capacity.

In 1898, on the outbreak of the Spanish-American war, he was dispatched to Montauk Point as correspondent to describe the preliminaries for the conflict, and there saw much of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, which caused him later to be appointed to "cover" the Roosevelt campaign for governor. He was a young man of clear vision, an eager observer of people, with an eye for a scene too, and had a nurtured gift for the handling of words. When, on the evidence of work done, he was offered the position of city editor, he astonished many on the staff by rejecting the offer with thanks.

What was his idea? So they asked him. His "idea," if evidence of approval of his work was to be given, was that he might become a "Special." He had certainly in the ordinary course of reporting shown that he had the makings of a Special Article writer in him, and he had, promptly, his desire. With free hand granted him he went prying into the various precincts of polyglot New York. The picturesqueness of many of them as much as the humanity that was common to all attracted him. In the Syrian quarter he was speedily understood and at home. Chiefs of the colony frequently came to him for advice, or called upon him to arbitrate disputes, and on a visit of the Turkish minister to "Little Syria" the young Canadian was invited to make the leading speech of welcome and to lay before him the Syrian requests.

HE WAS busy apart from his work as Special for the *Post*. By the time he was in his thirties he had published several books, in all of which there was quality. Transplantings from the Levant, exotic intrusions into Manhattan from Mediterranean ports, were not all that interested him by any means. People anywhere, everywhere, increasingly interested him—their hopes and fears, their chequered lives and, very greatly, as is frequently shown in his work, their fortitude in adversity.

Back to Canada—to Labrador—he came, staff work at end, to inquire into the lives of the "Liveyeres" and the work of a young doctor who, after some years of service with the Mission to Deep Sea Fishermen in the North Sea, had gone to Labrador for that Society; Dr. Wilfred T. Grenfell. Two books came of that visit, one of fiction, *Dr. Luke of the Labrador*, and the other, descriptive, telling of the land, the people, and Dr. Grenfell's labours, *Dr. Grenfell's Parish*, written with sympathy that never drops into sentimentality and display.

### THE WHITE MAN COMPLEX

IN SWEET superbiety I grew  
From infancy to manhood ripe,  
It seemed as if I always knew  
I was a most superior type,  
For I was of Caucasian blood,  
My flesh was built of Japhet-clay,  
While Shem and Ham were common mud  
Wrought in a rather careless way.

Black skin and kinky wool I saw  
With inner feelings of regret,  
Slant eyes I counted but a flaw  
And yellow skin disturbs me yet,  
I had continual distaste  
For many a brown, or dusk, or red,  
Considering all such hues misplaced.

### PREJUDICE

THE ways of other men are strange; their senseless customs irk and jar  
Thank God my ways are sensible; that I am not as others are.

Your narrow world, your petty self! Mere composite of flesh and blood,  
Alas for all your dreams, poor friend! unknowing brother of the mud;  
Of stagnant hollow, creeping snake; red-bloated leaves of fetid growth;  
And wings, and tall grass in cool rain, and hell and heaven both.

For each developed world, so-called, is but a fragment of the whole;  
The hidden worm, the timbered peak, have their relation to your soul  
The upper air, the lower earth, the undertones of pain and bliss,  
Being part of you, O foolish heart, what room have you for prejudice?

R. H. GRENVILLE.

ing a turn for capturing in a net of words the spirit of place. The wild weather is in it, the weather that has "scoured the coast a thousand miles of it—as clean as an old bone," to quote his words.

To my mind the descriptive book is better than the book of fiction in which, against the same scenes, often as brilliantly limned, are many of the same characters, often sentimentally presented it seems to me. But his novel of the "Liveyeres" as well as the factual volume had the dual success of sales and of approval from many literary critics, so my view may be wrong regarding the relative merits of these books about Labrador.

THOSE were the days of *The Century*, *Scribner's*, *Harper's Magazine* at their best. We now have to go hunting in the second-hand-book stores for old bound volumes of these—with the pen-and-ink work of Abbey and Birch and Blum in them, the engravings of Timothy Cole, the stories of Kootenai by Mary Hallock Foote, and much else worth looking at again. Just as the editor of the *New York Evening Post* had observed the earlier work of the young Canadian on the *Auburn Bulletin* did the editor of *Harper's Magazine* observe his work. The result was that Norman Duncan was invited to go on a roving commission to Australia for that magazine. After the series of travel essays ran in the pages of *Harper's* they were published in volume form under the title of *Australian Byways*.

*Australian Byways* is on the shelf with some of my favorite travel books, books as various as *Eothen* and *San Cristóbal de la Habana*, *By the Ionian Sea* and *Tulemarks*, *Rosamunde to the Road Again* and *Tom-Tom, Timbuctoo the Mysterious* and *The Great Lone Land*, *The Barrier Grounds of Northern Canada* and *Jungle Peace*. From the first sentence the lucidity and charm of Norman Duncan's style is evident:

"Bound out to the Australian byways, with a first landing at Freemantle, of Western Australia, our way leading immediately thence to the gold-fields, the jarrah bush, the drylands, we came at last to Aden, at the extremity of the Red Sea, and there dropped anchor. . . . It was late, then, of a hot, black December night. The lamps were out ashore. Warning points of red and green and yellow punctured the black; no more than that; and in the windy shadows between, cleaving the mystery, yet revealing nothing more than swarthy glimpses, the little lights of the sampans twinkled and bobbed."

Norman Duncan the "Special"

I liked my private tints instead.  
The missionaries made rebuke.  
"These are your brothers," they declared,  
"Refer to Matthew, Mark and Luke."  
(Such stern authorities they aired!)

My deep subconscious soul replied  
Unspoken "Phooeys" (said to say!)  
For I, in my Caucasian pride,  
Still cherished my Caucasian clay.

But in the clash of war perhaps I am  
No better than the sons of Shem and Ham!!!

J. E. MIDDLETON.

# THE OTHER PAGE

## To Remember Norman Duncan

BY FREDERICK NIVEN

rather than Norman Duncan the Novelist is the writer for me. Another of his travel books is *Going Down from Jerusalem*. He loved words, names, place-names. I am sure that when as a youth he first came upon the "leaves that strow the brooks in Vallombrosa" and "the vision of the guarded mount" that

"looks toward Namancos and Bayona's hold" he had a leap at the heart!

THERE are not so many Canadian writers who have achieved a quality in their work comparable to that of Duncan's at its best that we should allow him to be forgotten. But this is not of such others; it is of Duncan, and I think that in *Australian Byways* he is at his best, and

specially do I commend that book to any young Canadian "commencing author" who would know of his or her skilled predecessors as well as of skilled contemporaries.

I suppose we all at times, on mentioning some book in which we have taken recurrent pleasure, feel a twinge at the remark, "Never heard of it!" followed by the inquiry, "Who is it by?" When in response to our reply to that we are told "Never heard of him; or her!" we feel that something should be done about it. Just the other day, talking of travel books to a young Canadian, I mentioned *Australian Byways* with that painful result—the two jabs.

Hence this, for his anniversary, for remembrance of Norman Duncan, born at Brantford, Ontario, on the second of July, 1871.

## at EATON'S



YOKED PEGTOP—shirred, front fullness with jutting peg pockets on a "Babs Junior" frock in black rayon jersey; shirtwaist bodice with big novelty buttons; short sleeves; sizes 11 to 17. \$10.95.

Young Moderns' Shop  
Fourth Floor

PEGTOP IN BLACK

(d'ias "A-61")

It's the new wartime silhouette . . . launched by one of the leading fashion stores in New York as "L-85's." Now EATON'S bring you "A-61's" . . . based on Canadian government regulation A-61. Could you want anything smarter or more feminine? It's the pegtop drape we first showed you in February . . . sleek and tapered from hip to hem. By Fall you'll see more of these figure-flattering styles with their subtle front draping and jutting peg pockets. Here's a quintette in midsummer black . . . "Geroma" crepe, wisp-weight and worldly . . . youthful "Babs Juniors" in black-ice jersey. You'll be as excited as we are when you see them on our "Fashion Fourth."

FOURTH FLOOR OF FASHIONS

THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED

PLEATED PEGTOP—unpressed pleats are smooth over the tummy, breaking into fullness below; peg pockets emphasize the rounded hip; high round neck; "Babs Junior" in black rayon jersey; sizes 11 to 17. \$12.95.  
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## Canada Is the World's Greatest Oil Storehouse

## IN THE PUBLIC EYE

## F. B. Walls

WHEN Attero the history-making outfit that ferries bombers to Britain wanted a man to organize and direct their security and commissariat in Montreal, they put the job up to F. B. Walls. He tackled it with the same ability that brought him up from a 14-year-old Irish messenger to general manager of the T. Eaton Co. store in Montreal.

"Fred" Walls did that first war job so brilliantly there was deep regret expressed around Attero when he consented to take on his present wartime job as co-ordinator for the textile and clothing administration of the War-time Prices and Trade Board.



One of his biggest assets in 32 years of business career with Eaton's has been his consideration for those who work under him, the constant efforts he has made to improve staff relations. They say he is known personally to all of his 4,000-5,000 employees and knows every job in the store.

To the War-time Prices and Trade Board he brings an invaluable merchandising knowledge. In the Toronto store, before he went to Montreal in 1926, he had his finger into every angle of merchandising. In 1936 he was made a director and in 1938 was appointed general manager of the Montreal store.

In the last war Mr. Walls spent four years overseas, first with the 75th battalion and later with the air force. In later years he was one of the prime movers in organization of the Montreal Red Triangle Club for ex-servicemen.

## J. G. Taggart

AS FOOD is of paramount importance in the life of everyone, so the wartime job of Hon. J. G. Taggart, and the way he performs it, affects the health and disposition of every Canadian. Of late Mr. Taggart, in his capacity as Dominion foods controller, under the War-time Prices and Trade Board, has faced one of his toughest problems, the beef shortage.

Typical of this staccato-speaking 49-year-old trouble shooter was his recent summing up of the beef situation: "All the government orders in the world won't make cattle grow. Only the farmers can do that."

His direct approach to problems was illustrated, a gain, when he observed that where meat is concerned the distribution machinery is larger than the productive machinery. With a frank Taggart grin he suggested that perhaps some of those who have been selling meat might have to think about going out and helping to produce it.

Difficult problems are old stuff to Taggart, who went through the leanest years in the west as an experimental farm superintendent and, from 1934 on, as minister of agriculture in Saskatchewan. Incidentally, he still holds that portfolio and somehow manages to be chairman of the Dominion Bacon Board at the same time.

Gordon Taggart was born at Parrsboro, N.S. He attended Truro Agricultural College and graduated in 1912 from the Ontario Agricultural College. After two years extension work with the Ontario department of agriculture he moved to Alberta, then later to Saskatchewan, when he really hit his stride.

He is as handy with a spanner, fixing a big combine, as he is with a pen. In either field he has a reputation for getting things done quickly. In politics he is unique because he is fast in analysis, gets down to facts and speaks his mind with conviction and no frills.

As foods controller and co-ordinator in the WPTB he has a branch of the price ceiling program that is replete with pitfalls. Food looms large in the family budget. Its varieties are almost numberless. Only a man with drive, stamina and ability to get things done could cover so wide a field and take the necessary action when indicated.

J. G. Taggart is in the job because he has proved that the practical man and the theorist can be one and the same. In the depths of the drought on the prairies he cautioned farmers against accepting quack cures. He gave them a good reason. Go back to your Bible, he told them, and read the story of Joseph in Egypt. The lesson was simple. In good years prepare for the lean years.

## W. H. Howard

W. H. HOWARD, pulp and paper co-ordinator under the War-time Prices and Trade Board, is inclined to deprecate the amount of work he does in the price control set-up and tell you about what is being done by the 10 administrators covering the various branches of the industry. The administrators, however, tell a different story.

As co-ordinator, he is the consultant of the administrators and performs liaison between them, the industry and the board itself. As a director of the Howard Smith Paper Mills, Ltd., he has an impressive background in the pulp and paper industry. He is also a director of the Mount Royal Hotel Co., Ltd.

It was as a lawyer that Howard entered the pulp and paper industry. Born at Inverness, Que., he attended McGill Model school, Montreal High School and McGill University, where he took his B.C.L. degree. He read law with McLennan, Howard and Aylmer, was called to the bar in 1916 and created a K.C. in 1929. Meanwhile he served in France as a lieutenant in the 31st battery, later becoming a staff captain at Bordon, Hants.

His prominence in the newsprint industry led to his selection on the committee set up a few years ago to act as a communication channel between the governments of Ontario and Quebec and the pulp and paper industry regarding pro-rationing of newsprint output. The other two members were Hon. J. L. Ralston, now minister of national defence, and Charles Vining.

Mr. Howard sees troubled days ahead for the newsprint industry, now that overseas exports have been cut off by the war and the U.S. has reduced its newsprint consumption but he foresees no serious paper shortages at home.



CANADA is famous in the world of oil for three good reasons.

First, the wells at Fort Norman, almost at the Arctic Circle, are the most northerly in the world.

Secondly, no other city in the world equals Calgary's record of three oil booms based on one field.

Thirdly, the Dominion has the world's largest known oil deposit in the "tar sands" of Northern Alberta.

It is this last named factor—the much publicized famous tar sands of Alberta—which has recently burst like a bombshell on the nation's news-front. This latest white hope for the now almost oilless and gasless Canadian public is really an old standby in the Dominion's chequered oil history. It has, however, taken on a new meaning as the United Nations feverishly race against time to meet war and civilian oil needs on a world-wide front.

There is no doubt about the record-breaking size of the tar sands around McMurray, about 250 miles northeast of Edmonton. After years of carefully checking, the scientific minds in the Dominion Mines Branch at Ottawa came forward with a figure of at least 100 billion barrels. At the same time the United States Bureau of Mines placed it at 250 billion barrels. Both figures stagger the imagination of a citizen trying to scrape by on a few gallons of gas weekly, and whether 100 or 250 billion barrels either figure chalks up the world's record for known oil reserves.

Compare the 100 billion figure to the estimate of the proven reserves of the world's known oil fields de-

Canada's famous tar sands of Northern Alberta may be the answer to the nation's question of where to get more oil to bolster dwindling supplies. Already a body of government scientists and transportation experts is on the field making first-hand study.

There is an estimated reserve of one billion barrels in the tar sand area of Fort McMurray and this amount is four times the proven reserves of the world's known oil fields. Oil recovered from the tar sands can be broken down satisfactorily into fuel oil and gas. These Athabasca tar sand deposits may open up great new developments in the high north.

veloped by the United States geological survey of about 25 billion barrels, or the more striking figure of the total production to date of 31 billion barrels, and there is good reason for Canadians to take more than an academic interest in the oil opportunities above Edmonton.

The current oil shortage has forcibly brought the tar sands issue to public attention and particularly the recent remarks by Honorable C. D. Howe that the Alberta tar sands are being reinvestigated in the hunt for more oil.

It was not until the early years of the 20th century that actual commercial attention was focussed on the area and then much of it was in the form of wildcat oil drilling and oil stock-selling schemes.

However, it was about 1914 that scientific attention was given to the possibilities of the field by Sydney C. Ellis of the Federal Department of Mines. Dr. Ellis has long championed

the cause of the tar sands is the Dominion's outstanding authority on these deposits and is perhaps responsible more than any one individual in Canada for the progress to date of the mining of black gold on the Athabasca and the tremendous possibilities which this area has under present emergency conditions.

It is said that the oil in the tar sands, more accurately termed by the scientists as oil sands, has apparently been subjected to less heat and pressure than the oils produced by wells, and is in the last stages of transportation from organic matter through asphalt to oil.

"It is neither fluid enough nor under scientific pressure to make its way into wells and the economical way to recover it is to mine the sand and wash the oil out with warm water. Once recovered the oil is highly sensitive to refining temperatures and can be converted into all the conventional products." So says Max

## THE BUSINESS ANGLE

## New Materials Displace Old

BY P. M. RICHARDS

DR. Willard H. Dow, president of the United States' big Dow Chemical Company, said the other day, "I think we will never return to natural rubber, however abundant it may become." Also, it seems, we shall not again use, at any rate, in anything like the former quantities, many other materials which, before the war, had been considered indispensable. The reason: the development of new materials and new methods as a result of the necessities of war and the wartime speeding-up of research in these fields, together with the fact that many of these substitute materials and processes are proving to be more efficient than the old.

These changes will be so vast as to mean nothing less than an industrial revolution, already in progress and to be perpetuated after the war. While the efficiency of industry will be increased and the whole of society will benefit by having new, cheaper and better products, the far-reaching adjustments involved are bound to cause plenty of headaches.

Especially sufferers will be foreign producers of materials such as natural rubber and silk whose wartime loss of American markets will be made permanent by the development here of satisfactory substitutes and the heavy investment in and large productive capacity of the new plants. For instance, the United States plans to have by the end of the war a minimum synthetic rubber capacity of a million tons a year. This is needed in wartime, but the country's peacetime consumption of rubber was only around 650,000 tons. This indicated excess capacity at home seems to put the foreign producers on the spot unless, which does not appear likely, the synthetic product proves unsatisfactory and too costly.

## The Trend to the Light Metals

But in the case of many other substitutions now being made, the efficiency of the new materials is proven. Light metals, notably aluminum and magnesium and to some extent beryllium; numberless new plastics and plywoods, potential competitors of metals in many fields; new textiles, new forms of glass, etc., are going to cut deeply into the usefulness of the old established materials while greatly expanding the productivity of industry as a whole. Producers of these older materials seem bound to suffer.

To meet the demands of war, production of aluminum has been stepped up so much that by the end of the war, it is estimated, two billion pounds a year

of American aluminum will be fighting for markets. Aluminum is expected to replace a lot of steel, copper and even lumber. It is one-third to one-fourth the weight of copper, which means that potential post-war aluminum output will bulk three to four times as large as America's normal copper consumption of around a million tons annually. The aluminum people expect to find important uses for their product in automobile and truck bodies, in shipbuilding and in the structural field, and in many smaller items, such as shingles and window-screens.

## New Metal Alloys—And Plastics

And magnesium. Five years ago U.S. magnesium output was only 2,500 tons a year; soon it will be upwards of 300,000 tons yearly. The lightest metal in big-scale use, magnesium is one-fifth the weight of copper. It, also, is expected to cut into markets for steel and iron; it's already being used in vacuum cleaners and light hand tools and in future is likely to compete with plastics for use in typewriters, moving picture cameras, cash registers and calculating machines. And new alloys seem certain to widen the fields for use of light metals. Tests indicate that the combination of magnesium and silver produces a material which is ductile and has a certain amount of elasticity, qualities quite new to magnesium. Metallurgists are hoping for an alloy of magnesium and beryllium, which they think would have remarkable properties.

Airplanes will consume great quantities of these light metals; freight as well as passengers will go by air after the war. Land transportation also shows a trend toward the lighter materials, with streamlined trains and trailer trucks built of aluminum. Automobile engines will use the new alloy metals to stand up to higher temperatures and pressures.

At present, plastics seem to be a smaller threat to the older materials than the light metals do. The U.S. production of plastics is not much more than 100,000 tons annually, which in itself is relatively small. But the plastics, being chemical creations, are susceptible to sudden changes and improvements and flexible production. And already there are plastic plywood planes in mass production, plastic plywood torpedo boats and plastic plywood houses. Molded plastics, plastics laminated with cloth or with glass cloth, and plastic plywoods all threaten to create future headaches not only for the heavy metals but for the lighter metals too.



W. Ball, one of the world's leading oil engineering executives of Edmonton and Denver, author of "This Fascinating Oil Business", and since 1930 President of "Abasand Oil Limited" engaged in developing commercially the famous tar sand deposits of the Athabasca.

As a result of the dogged determination of Mr. Ball, research was carried through from 1930 to 1936 when a pilot plant was started. Finally on May 19, 1941, the plant commenced commercial production. Expansion took place and the plant was running at the rate of about 350 tons daily capacity, when unfortunately a serious fire destroyed the equipment in November 1941. However, even during its short operating history, the plant demonstrated the commercial possibilities of the tar sand development and altogether the yield was about 21,500 barrels.

The refining plant is now being rebuilt and will have a capacity of 525 barrels of oil daily and it is reported that plans call for an expansion to around 10,000 barrels daily.

Recently the Department of Lands and Mines Branch of the Province of Alberta commented on the 1941 record of "Abasand" and stated that on the basis of 250 tons of sand processed, approximately 175 barrels of crude oil were recovered from which 43% of high test gasoline was obtained.

While the oil recovered from these sands is not satisfactory for lubricating purposes, it ranks high for

motor fuel. It has already been established by practical use of the product that the crude oil can be broken down satisfactorily into fuel oil and gas. Perhaps one of the main obstacles in the refining process is that the tar sands have a high sulphur content.

It has long been held that, while these tar sands have definite possibilities, they could not be worked commercially under peace time conditions and still meet competitive prices. Now that war has spotlighted need as the important problem, rather than cost in a conventional sense, eyes are again being focussed on this area.

#### Testing Time Arrives

Already an investigating party has been on the scene making a full dress review of the possibilities. The board included the leading oil engineers in Canada, representatives of the National Research Council, engineers from world-renowned Consolidated Mining & Smelting, and rail transport experts and development commissioners. Apparently the testing time has finally arrived and it would seem to be now or never for those who through the years have kept faith in what they believe to be the world's greatest potential oil reserve.

In this amazing area, where you dig for oil rather than drill, the tar sands cover an area of around 1,000 square miles and have an average depth of around 200 feet. The main

deposit is at Fort McMurray at the junction of the Clearwater and Athabasca Rivers.

The problem of working out a satisfactory recovery process, where the oil is actually mined with 85% sand, has long been a major headache. However, it is now felt that most of the troubles are past, and the oil is separated from the sand particles by hot water process, a form similar to the mining process of flotation. The oil thus derived is initially a low grade and is then put through a digester before processing in the refinery.

Thoughts are now being turned to large scale development and recently Mr. Bell estimated that \$8 millions would be the cost of putting in a refinery plant at Fort McMurray and installing and erecting a 10,000 barrel-a-day refinery at Edmonton.

Meantime there is the transportation factor and few doubt but that the railways will be in a position to handle the traffic should it develop. There is also rumor of a pipeline to Edmonton should conditions warrant and steel be available.

Meanwhile Canadians wait to hear the news of this latest attempt to tap every source available to add to our dwindling oil supplies. If successful, it will add another chapter to the recent amazing development in Canada's northland areas. And it will substantiate a statement by Richard Finnie in his recently-published "Canada Must Move North" that "Canada must move north, for mining and industrial development will creep over the Circle and onward to the shores of the Arctic Ocean."

## News of the Mines

BY J. A. McRAE

CANADA is to cling to a program of every reasonable effort to maintain gold production despite the handicaps of war. The soft and the easy way would be to discontinue gold mining and to borrow from the rich uncle, that is, crawl beneath the canopy of lease and lend. However, Canada is displaying every effort to remain straight and strong, preferring to "root hog or die" before going hat-in-hand for a hand-out. Mr. Hsley, Finance Minister at Ottawa, continues to point toward the benefits arising from gold production and the export of gold. Graham Towers, head of the Foreign Exchange Control Board and governor of the Bank of Canada, has recently made it very plain that the present exchange situation is fine. This is the equivalent to a statement that gold miners in Canada will continue to receive a premium of 10 per cent or \$3.50 an ounce on all the gold produced. This premium alone amounts to an extra \$1,500,000 a month to the 200 producers and helps to meet the taxes which the mines in turn pay to Ottawa.

Dividend disbursements from Canadian mines promise to fall to slightly under \$100,000,000 in the current year. This compares with \$107,000,000 in 1941. Remembering the fact, however, that 1941 was the highest year in history, the record of the industry under the stress of war is considered good. The shortage of men and the dearth of material may be expected to cause continued decline in production and dividends, but this anticipated decline is offset in large measure by the fact that many observers are turning toward the belief that a victory for the United Nations may be closer at hand than is generally realized, and with every indication that the victory will be complete and overwhelming.

Malartic Gold Fields is making steady progress toward the development of that part of the property on which diamond drilling has indicated an extremely large tonnage of ore. This section of the mine, known as No. 2, is to be opened by a new shaft which has already reached a depth of 300 ft. Also a haulage drive is proceeding from the old or No. 1 workings at a depth of 1,200 ft. This drive has advanced 1400 ft. and has a further 1600 ft. to go. Meantime production from the No. 1 section recently attained a rate of \$6,000 a day. Big expansion is planned at such time as an adequate number of men and machinery become available at

the end of the war. The outlook is that Malartic Gold Fields will take a place among the gold mines of magnitude in the post-war period.

Sheep Creek Gold Mines produced \$82,985 during May. This came from 4,900 tons of ore. The monthly performance throughout 1941 and 1942 has been remarkably uniform.

Island Mountain produced \$80,152 during May. The mill continues at normal capacity of around 4,800 tons per month, and with the ore yielding close to \$17 per ton.

Dome Mines produced \$525,977 during May, making a total of \$2,930,544 produced in the first five months of this year. This compared with \$3,271,664 produced in the corresponding period of 1941. The mill handled 1600 tons more ore in May than in April.

Paymaster Con. Mines produced \$775,110 in the first five months of 1942 compared with \$731,283 in the corresponding period of 1941. The mill is treating over 18,000 tons of ore per month.

Sigma Mines in Quebec is attaining new records. Output during May reached \$262,478 from 34,765 tons of ore. Production for the five months ended May 31st was \$1,267,489. This compared with \$1,168,637 in the first five months of 1941.

Cochenour Williams Gold Mines produced some \$1,125,000 in the fiscal year ended May 31, according to an unofficial estimate. The net profit before allowance for taxes averaged around \$40,000 per month. The indications are that net profit for the year was close to 14 cents per share as compared with 9½ cents in the preceding year.

Financial interests involved in the mines of Canada are impressed with the fact that Canada has not borrowed any money from the United States in recent years apart from renewal of former obligations. Credit is available under the lease-lend act but Canada has not yet been compelled to secure any such credit. In fact Canada has actually reduced her outstanding obligations to the United States by \$10,000,000 since the outbreak of war. The ambition at Ottawa is to confine new financial obligations to Canadian themselves and with the cost of hostilities tied as closely as possible to the Canadian dollar.

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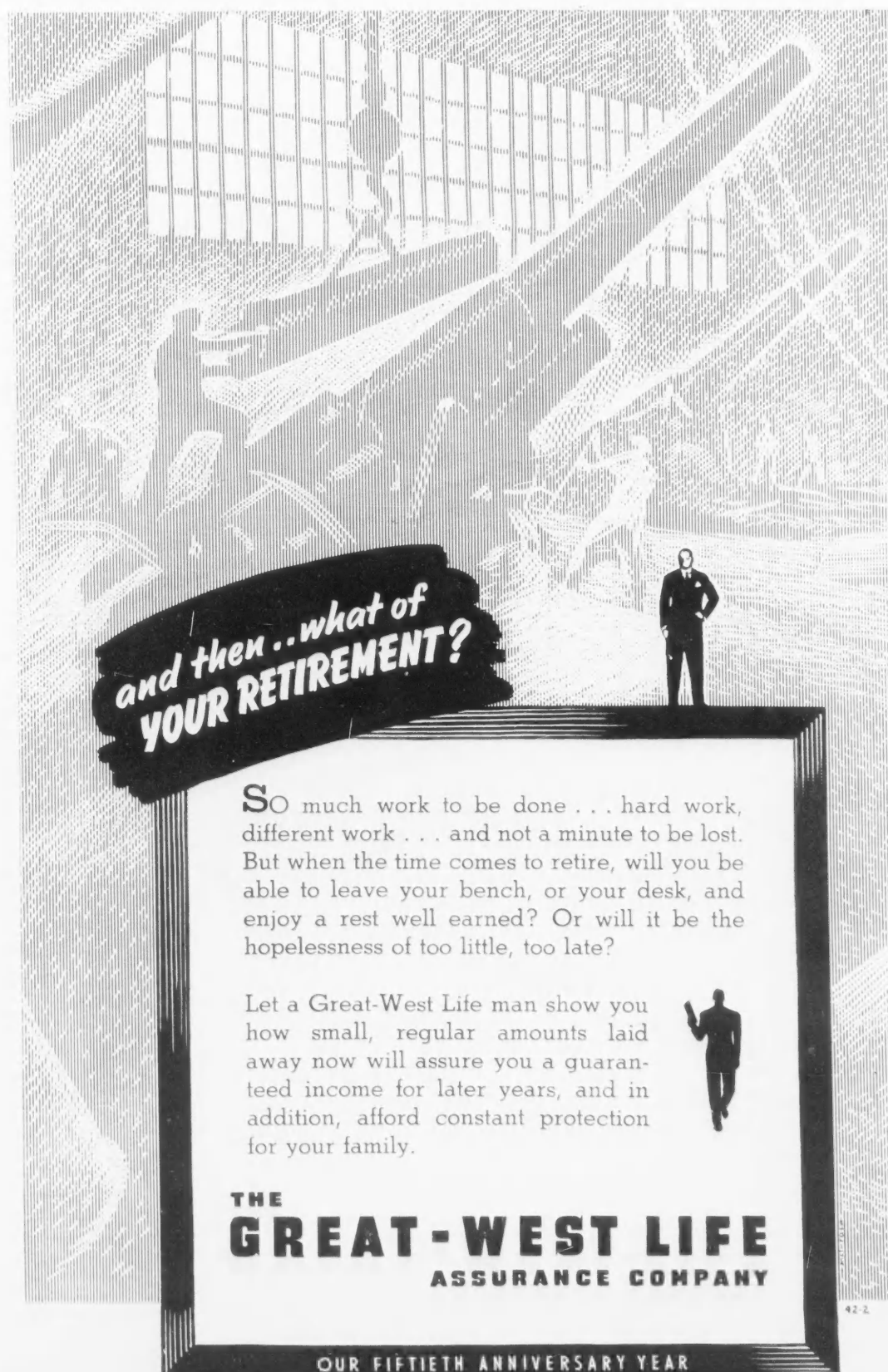
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15 Wellington Street West

TORONTO

# GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

## COMMERCIAL ALCOHOLS

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I have had the common stock of Commercial Alcohols Limited recommended to me as a buy for holding. Please tell me how the company is doing, what dividends are paid and whether the stock looks like a fair buy.

D. L. W., London, Ont.

Yes, I think it does. The company is doing well and the trend of earnings is upward. The dividends paid on the common were 15 cents a share in 1941, up from 10 cents in 1940, and, on this basis, at current quotations around 2½ the yield is 6.6 per cent. Operations are now at capacity, and a new plant will be in operation this year to produce industrial alcohol out of wheat instead of molasses.

Despite a large increase in taxes, net earnings in the fiscal year ended March 31, 1942, were equal to 34.9 cents per common share, comparing with 27.6 cents the previous year. The balance sheet as of March 31 last shows the company in a comfortable position to take care of increased expenditures on capital account. Working capital was \$323,132, up from \$261,884 a year previous. Combined cash and Dominion Government bonds amounted to \$292,241, an increase of \$236,410, which was considerably in excess of the increase of \$68,215 in the tax reserve amounting to \$119,465.

## SAN ANTONIO

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Any information you may have regarding San Antonio Gold Mines, would be much appreciated. This stock has been suggested to me as a good buy, but I, first, would like to have some details as to production, ore reserves, earnings, dividends, etc. Thanking you,

E. D. H., Sydney, N.S.

San Antonio is in an excellent position with ore reserves the largest ever, mill capacity stepped up 200 tons a day, operating costs lowered, hence, I consider it one of the most attractive of the junior golds, and provided the exigencies of war do not too seriously interfere with the labor and supply situation, the prospects are for greater production and profits this year.

Production in 1941 was valued at \$1,632,401, a new peak, as compared with \$1,414,685, in the previous 12 months, and average recovery per ton \$12.10, as against \$11.56 in 1940. Ore reserves have been climbing rapidly and increased over 150,000 tons to 908,609 tons last year, more than twice as much ore having been developed as was milled, and the reserves are mainly above the 10th level. Depth developments continue highly satisfactory with the 15th

and 16th levels reported opening up as good, if not better, than any of the other horizons in the mine, and the outlook is for a considerable tonnage addition to the present large reserves.

Net profit for 1941 was close to 23 cents a share, of which 20 cents a share was distributed in dividends. Now with the increased mill capacity—550 tons daily—the possibilities appear favorable for higher dividends this year. A distribution of 10 cents a share was made in April.

It is worth noting that a controlling option has been taken on the adjoining Forty-Four Mines property which gives the company protection to the east in the light of improved conditions toward that end of the property. A large interest was previously held in this neighboring property.

## MONEY FOR PROSPECTING

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I have been approached to invest in a syndicate which is reported going to search for scarce minerals, necessary to prosecute the war. One of the arguments to persuade me to buy units was that it would mean a saving in my income taxes. Is this correct, and if so, what is the idea?

G. R. M., Toronto, Ont.

Yes, with a view to giving impetus to the search for base metals, and the so-called strategic metals—tungsten, chromite, molybdenum and manganese. Finance Minister Ilsley recently announced in the House of Commons that the 1942-43 budget will provide income and excess profits tax concessions to individuals and corporations.

The taxation concessions, which are a government answer to the question of finding money for prospecting, are applicable for the year 1942 only, and are in the form of an allowance against income and excess profits tax purposes in respect of amounts contributed to prospecting syndicates registered with provincial authorities. Thus, a person may claim an allowance of not more than \$500 in respect of any one syndicate, with an overall limit of \$5,000, which will allow one person to contribute \$500 to each of ten syndicates.

The allowances are subject to the provision that in no case shall the tax saving to any person by reason of the allowance be more than 40 per cent of the amount of deductions. In addition to registered prospecting syndicates, it is proposed to allow mining companies and bona fide exploration companies a deduction up to \$5,000 for expenditures in sending out their own prospectors. This allowance also is subject to 40 per cent limitation on tax saving.

Mr. Ilsley, in making the announcement said that certain metals, such as tungsten, chromite, molybdenum and manganese, are vitally neces-



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## Guaranty Trust COMPANY OF CANADA

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of 1½%, being at the rate of 3½% per annum on the paid-in capital stock of the Company, has been declared for the quarter year ending June 30th, 1942, payable July 15th, 1942, to shareholders of record at the close of business June 30th, 1942.

By Order of the Board,

J. WILSON BERRY,  
General Manager

## SIMPSON'S LIMITED

Preference Dividend No. 46

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of One dollar and sixty-two and one-half cents (\$1.62½) per share on the Outstanding Paid-up Six and one-half per cent (6½%) Cumulative Preference Shares of the Company has been declared payable August 1, 1942 to shareholders of record as at the close of business on July 18, 1942. The transfer books will not be closed.

Frank Hall,  
Secretary

Toronto, June 9, 1942

## THE TORONTO MORTGAGE COMPANY

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of \$1.25 per share, upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Company, has been declared for the current Quarter, and that the same will be payable on and after 1ST JULY 1942 to Shareholders of record on the books of the Company at the close of business on 30th instant.

By order of the Board,

4th June, 1942. WALTER GILLESPIE, M.D., Secy.

## MONETA PORCUPINE MINES LIMITED

(No Personal Liability)

DIVIDEND NO. 16

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of two cents per share has been declared by the Directors of Moneta Porcupine Mines Limited (No Personal Liability) for 1942, payable on July 15th, 1942, to shareholders of record June 30th, 1942.

By order of the Board,

H. B. CLEARHURST, Secretary (Toronto, Ontario, June 9th, 1942)

## IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

DIVIDEND NO. 208

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of two and one-half per cent (2½%) has been declared for the quarter ending 30th June 1942, payable at the Head Office and Branches on and after Saturday, the 1st day of August next, to shareholders of record of 30th June, 1942.

By order of the Board,

H. T. JAFFRAY, General Manager (Toronto, 19th June, 1942)



THE HEIGHT OF SOMETHING OR OTHER



# GOLD & DROSS

sars in our war equipment and manufacturing processes, and the demand for them may increase sharply. Some present sources of supply depend on precarious ocean transportation, and wherever possible the risk of failure of supply must be cut down.

## SENATOR-ROUYN

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Will you kindly give me an expression of opinion regarding the present and future prospects of Senator-Rouyn?

—C. B. N., Haileybury, Ont.

Production at Senator-Rouyn, Limited, is running about \$60,000 monthly. In 1941, net profit was \$102,676, equal to just over three cents a share. The financial position has improved and by now the \$150,000, note issue should all be paid off, leaving a bank loan of \$57,000, as the only outstanding indebtedness. Once this is removed the treasury can be built up preparatory to initiation of dividends. Ore reserves are 205,328 tons, of an average grade of \$8.47, above the

800-foot level. Drilling from the \$75-foot horizon has offered encouragement for deeper development and shaft sinking is now being continued with the objective 1,500 feet. Drilling has proven that the main structure goes to depth. One hole gave \$8.47 over a width of 7.7 feet, another had two intersections, the first \$13.47 over 7.5 feet and the second \$9.20 over 11 feet. The third hole entered the zone at a vertical depth of 1,100 feet and returned \$16.30 over a width of about eight feet.

## DOMINION TEXTILE

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Kindly give me your opinion of Dominion Textile common stock, I have shares bought at considerably above present prices.

E. S. G., Chatham, Ont.

Dominion Textile is doing a very large volume of business but, like other concerns in these times, has to meet heavy increases in taxes and also has peculiar difficulties in adjusting itself to the price controls. Nevertheless the company occupies a strong position in its field and should be able to come through the war in good shape and face post-war conditions with confidence.

The effects of war on the company are evidenced by the fact that although net income before providing for income and excess profits taxes was \$9,546,624 in the fiscal year ended March 31, 1942, comparing with \$6,226,602 the previous year, these taxes took \$8,000,000 instead of the previous year's \$4,192,456, leaving net income at \$1,546,624, down from \$2,034,146. Earnings of \$5.23 per common share in the last fiscal year compare with \$7.03 earned the preceding year and with the annual dividend payment of \$5 per share.

In the annual report, the president, G. Blair Gordon, states that the cotton industry as a whole was called upon to make extraordinary adjustments in its price levels because of the price control system. As a result, goods destined for consumer use are being sold at manufacturers' prices which bear little relation to current values of raw materials and other items. This state of affairs, declares Mr. Gordon, creates a problem which will have to be solved during the current fiscal year. Despite heavy production schedules, there is an ever-increasing shortage of goods for civilian purposes, as more and more of the company's capacity is diverted to supplying war needs.

## Careless Spending Must Cease

To spend money for anything not positively needed, when Canada so urgently requires to borrow that money for war purposes is, to say the least, an evasion of national duty.

Money lying idle and every surplus dollar that can be saved should be invested in Victory Bonds.

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## DOMINION SECURITIES CORPORATION LIMITED

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15 King Street West, Toronto



J. K. MACDONALD

Grandson of the founder of the Confederation Life Association, recently elected a director of the company. Mr. Macdonald has spent his entire business life with the Association and is one of its Assistant General Managers.

## CANADIAN WIREBOUND BOXES Limited

### DIVIDEND NOTICE

The Directors of the Company have declared a dividend of Fifty cents (50c) on account of arrears on the class "A" shares of the Company, payable July 20th, 1942 to shareholders of record the 15th day of business June 18th, 1942.

By order of the Board,

F. H. ELLIS,  
Secretary.

## The Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co. OF CANADA LIMITED

### DIVIDEND NO. 71

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a dividend of 30c per share on the paid up Capital Stock of the Company for the six months ending June 30th, 1942, with a bonus of 75c per share has this day been declared payable on the 15th day of July, 1942, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of June, 1942.

By Order of the Board

J. E. RILEY,  
Secretary.

Montreal, P.Q.  
June 13th, 1942

## PROVINCIAL PAPER LIMITED

Notice is hereby given that Regular Quarterly Dividend of 1 1/4% on Preferred Stock has been declared by PROVINCIAL PAPER LIMITED, payable July 2nd, 1942 to shareholders of record as at close of business June 15th, 1942, in Canadian Funds.

(Signed) W. S. BARBER,  
Secretary-Treasurer.

## BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

BY HARUSPEX

**CYCLICAL, OR ONE TO SEVERAL-YEAR TREND.** American stocks, in our opinion, entered an accumulation area in February 1941, and have subsequently been churning in that area preparatory to eventual major advance.

**INTERMEDIATE, OR SEVERAL-MONTH TREND:** The New York stock market is currently in process of forming a base, such as those of May-to-June 1940 and February-to-May 1941, from which intermediate advance can be erected. Evidence is lacking that the period of price unsettlement currently attendant on this base formation has ended.

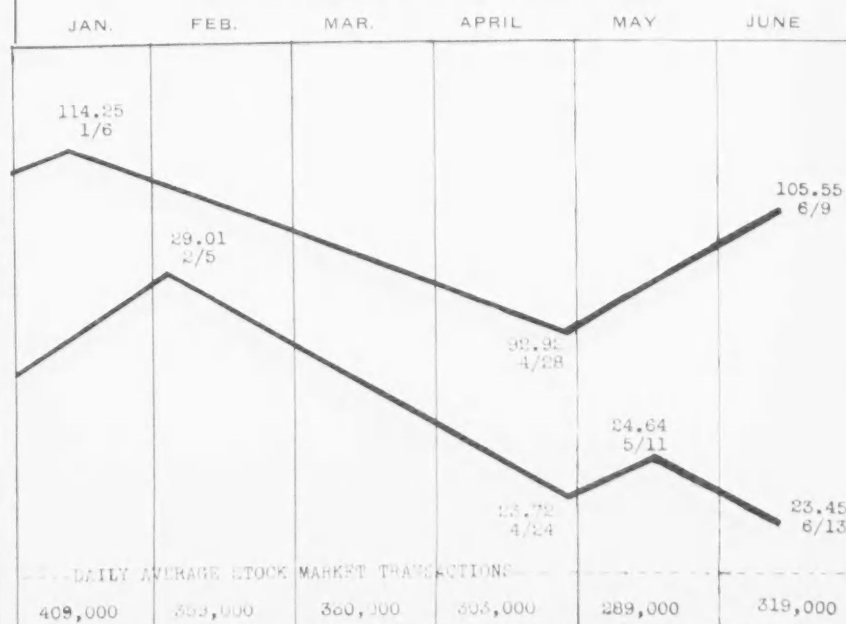
**MAYBE SETBACK THEN FURTHER RISE**

At the June 8 close of 105.55 the rise in the Dow-Jones industrial average, which occurred over a six-week period, equalled 13.67%. This move has already exceeded, percentage-wise, the 1941 rally occurring between May 1 and July 28. Should this rally carry for three months, or about the duration of the 1941 rally, the Dow-Jones average, at its average weekly gain, to date, of 2.10 points, would attain a level of 129. All of the above considerations will indicate that the move in the industrials has been fairly rapid and, even though the rally were not over, there could be perfectly natural reasons for some hesitation or reaction at this juncture.

During the period of this advance in the industrial list railroad stocks have registered decline. To a certain degree this can be explained away by the fact that the rail average did not display the precipitate weakness registered by the industrials in the first four months of this year. Thus, in rallying from 92.92 to 105.55, the industrial average has only recovered to its December 1941 low point, which is exactly where the railroad average has been teeter-tottering for the past two months.

It is a tried and tested rule, however, that the two averages seldom diverge for too long a period. A four-week divergence in April/May 1941 was followed by the rail weakness giving way to the industrial's strength, out of which came the 1941 rally. Conversely, an approximate 4-week divergence in March/April 1942 was followed by firmness in the industrial average succumbing to rail weakness, out of which came the April down plunge. A moderate setback in the industrial list, which setback is due on technical grounds alone, if followed by an upmove in both averages, would be distinctly encouraging. So far, the rise has given no technical evidence of an intermediate top, although this, of course, would not preclude renewed testing of the April low points.

## DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES



**The SHIELD OF PROTECTION**

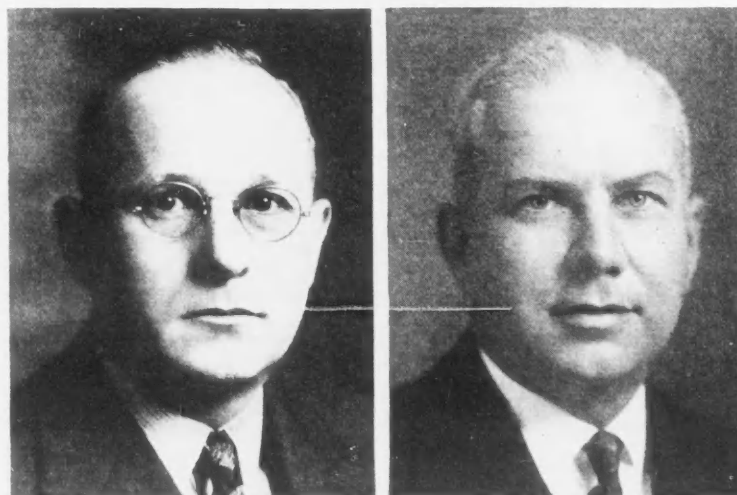
**DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS**

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PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN. WINNIPEG, REGINA, EDMONTON



The appointments of J. G. Hutchinson as Secretary of the Wellington Fire Insurance Company and G. A. Gordon as Secretary of the Federal Fire Insurance Company of Canada have been announced by H. Begg, Managing Director. These appointments fill the vacancies created by the recent death of W. H. Buscombe who held the position of Secretary in both Companies. The new officers have been associated with the Shaw & Begg interests for many years, Mr. Hutchinson being Secretary-Treasurer and Mr. Gordon Fire Manager of Shaw & Begg, Ltd.



# ABOUT INSURANCE

## Some Group Insurance Claims

GROUP insurance is probably the most important development in the insurance business in recent times, and its growth has been remarkable since its commencement on this side of the water in 1911, although but comparatively few companies transact this type of coverage. At the end of 1941 there was \$819,265,175 of group insurance in force in Canada, showing an increase for the year of \$90,499,864, as compared with an increase of \$218,108,390 for ordinary insurance and an increase

BY GEORGE GILBERT

of \$64,622,953 for industrial insurance.

Several different forms of coverage are now available under group policies, namely, group life insurance, group accident and health insurance, group insurance providing benefits for death or dismemberment by accidental means, group annuities, group hospital expense insurance, and group insurance providing reimbursement benefits in event of surgical opera-

tions. The coverage under the last two forms may be extended to include benefits payable to an insured employee in the event of the hospitalization of, or a surgical operation on, one of his dependents.

There are many cases in which the wisdom of having workers protected by group insurance has been brought home forcefully to owners of industrial and mercantile establishments, large and small. Near midnight of March 4 of this year an explosion took place in the Iowa Ordnance Plant, outside Burlington, Iowa, which cost the lives of twenty-two employees. Only three months previously group insurance had been placed on every employee of the plant.

### Heavy Claims

This group insurance plan became effective on January 8 last, and under it \$2,000 of non-contributory group life insurance is placed on every employee immediately upon employment. About 95 per cent of the plant's personnel are also further protected by three other group policies on the contributory basis which became effective on February 1. Under these group policies, the amount paid beneficiaries of the workers who lost their lives will total over \$40,000. In the case of the \$2,000 carried on every employee, \$500 is payable upon proof of death of an employee and the remainder in monthly installments.

There are certain fundamentals that are characteristic of all forms of group insurance on employees of a common employer which should not be overlooked by either employer or employee. The premium for the insurance on all insured employees is remitted to the insurance company by the employer who in some cases bears the entire cost of the insurance and in other cases collects part or all of the premium cost from the employees by means of pay-roll deductions made with the written authorization of each individual employee. In the majority of cases, the premium cost is borne jointly by the employer and employees.

With the exception of group annuities, group coverage is practically always in the form of one-year term insurance. Each insured employee receives a certificate stating the benefits to which he is entitled under the terms of the master policy issued to the employer and outlining the principal provisions of the policy affecting the employee.

In a recent case it was held that the contract of group insurance is one between the insurance company and the employer for the benefit of the latter's employees and that a certificate of insurance issued to the individual employee is merely a statement to him that he is insured under the group policy.

### Suit on Policy

In this case suit was brought on a group policy issued by one of the leading insurance companies to the Pullman Company on the lives of its employees. The Policy provided that a record of the employees insured thereunder, containing their names, respective amounts for which they were insured, and the date on which the insurance on each employee became effective or terminated, should be kept by the employer and that such record should become a part of the policy and be open to inspection by the insurance company at any time.

Further, the policy provided that, irrespective of any other mode of termination, the insurance upon the life of any person insured thereunder should cease and determine upon termination of the employment of such person with the employer, except that, at the option of the employer, employees temporarily laid off, on leave of absence, or temporarily disabled, should during such periods be considered as being in the employ of the employer.

In its usual and most satisfactory form, Group Insurance is insurance of employees of a common employer provided under a master policy issued to the employer. It should be kept in mind, however, that group life insurance is not intended to be and is not a substitute for ordinary life insurance on the individual, but is a supplement to such coverage.

Because of the term insurance nature of group life insurance, there are no cash surrender, paid-up insurance or other non-forfeiture values, and no loan values. Group insurance cover ceases when employment is terminated, though the employee may then be entitled to obtain an individual policy of life insurance at the rate for his attained age.

It was also provided that the employer should enter upon the record of any employee the date when any insurance on any employee terminated and that such entry by the employer should be satisfactory evidence that such insurance has terminated and should release the insurance company from all claims on account of insurance so terminated except as to the right of conversion as therein provided.

Under date of January 16, 1938, on application made by William Longley to the Pullman Company for participation in the group insurance plan, the Pullman Company issued to Longley a certificate of the insurance company stating that in accordance with and subject to the terms and conditions of the group policy, the insurance company had insured his life for the amount of \$2,700, payable to the designated beneficiary upon receipt of the proof of his death while the insurance on his life under the policy was in force.

### Premium in Arrears

At the trial of the action by Longley's widow to recover under the group policy, it was brought out that the premium due from Longley to the Pullman Company for February, 1938, was deducted from his January wages and like deductions were made from his wages for February, March and April, which paid his premium for the months of March, April and May. Longley was laid-off or furloughed on May 13, and no deductions were made from his wages in May, and he paid no further premiums thereafter down to the time of his death which occurred on September 19, 1938.

In the monthly report of the Pullman Company for June it was shown

that Longley was delinquent and excluded from the coverage of the policy. The widow claimant testified that about a week before her husband's death she went with him to the office of the Pullman Company and gave a ten dollar bill to a man and told him she was going to pay for her husband's insurance because he was going away. The testimony of the employee in charge of the group insurance at the Pullman office showed that no such payment had been made, and the record of employees kept by the Pullman Company did not show any such payment.

However, judgment was given for the claimant, and the insurance company appealed. The St. Louis Court of Appeals held that the claimant had the burden of showing that the deceased employee was insured under the group policy at the time of his death. Where the record of employees is kept by the employer and reports made to the insurance company showed the exclusion of the employee from coverage of the group policy, whether the employee who had been laid-off subsequently paid the premium in arrears was immaterial on the question whether the employee was covered by the policy, since no premiums were paid on his behalf by the employer to the insurance company.

It was held that the employer could not be considered the insurance company's agent so as to make the alleged payment to the employer of arrears of premiums binding on the insurance company, since the employer was a party to the insurance contract adverse to the insurance company. Judgment was given in favor of the insurance company, reversing the judgment of the trial court. A rehearing was denied April 21, 1942.

## INQUIRIES

Editor, About Insurance:

As a subscriber to the SATURDAY NIGHT I would appreciate your advice in the following case: Ten years ago I loaned a friend, now in his late seventies, \$1000.00 taking as security an assigned policy in the Canadian Order of Chosen Friends for \$1000.00 on which I have since paid a yearly premium of some \$56.00. At the present time the policy has a cash surrender value of \$489.00 or a paid up value of \$676.00. While I realize I am out my \$1000.00, which in your opinion would be the best thing for me to do now; 1. Take the cash surrender value? 2. Take a paid up policy? 3. Continue paying the premiums until it becomes a death claim? In consultation with three of my insurance advisers each one has given me a different opinion, thus leaving me in a quandary.

Does the Canadian Order of Chosen Friends come under the Dominion insurance authorities and is it financially responsible and able to meet its obligations to policy holders?

G. M. C., Toronto, Ont.

Unless the friend to whom you made the loan is in such a precarious state of health that his death is bound to occur within a year or two, it would not be advisable in my view to continue paying any more premiums. It appears to me that the way in which you can most effectively minimize your loss would be to take the paid up policy for \$676, which, while it might mean that you would still have to wait several years for the money, would involve no further outlay on your part.

As the Canadian Order of Chosen Friends operates on an actuarial basis and shows a surplus over policy reserves, general contingency reserve and all liabilities it is safe to

insure with for fraternal insurance and all claims are readily collectable. It is regularly licensed for the transaction of fraternal insurance. It operates under Provincial incorporation and license and not under Dominion incorporation and registry.

Editor, About Insurance:

I have \$15,000 in endowment policies which will soon be maturing, and I also own \$15,000 in Dominion Government bonds. I do not want to dispose of the Government bonds at the present time, but I would like some advice as to how best to utilize the proceeds of my endowment policies to provide an income for myself and wife, as I will be retiring shortly from business, in which I hold a salaried position to which a pension is attached. My age is 65 and that of my wife 64. We own the house in which we are living and have no dependents.

K. L. F., Winnipeg, Man.

With the proceeds of the endowments I would suggest that you purchase an immediate joint and last survivor annuity from one of the insurance companies carrying the policies or from the Dominion Government. An annuity contract of this type would provide an income for yourself and your wife as long as you live, that is, the income would start at once and would continue not only as long as you both were living, but when one died the income would also continue as long as the other lived. This plan would provide a scientific liquidation of the policy proceeds over the maximum time during which an income would be needed. An income of equal size lasting just as long as both or either of you live could be obtained under no other safe plan that I know of.

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SATURDAY NIGHT

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# Britain Surveys Her Post-War Export Problem

BY GILBERT C. LAYTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

**If, after the war, Britain's standard of living is to return to its pre-war level, exports must do the job.**

**During the process of industrial concentration for the war effort, it is essential that the basis of post-war reconstruction be preserved.**

J. M. KEYNES, now Lord Keynes, as the result of his inclusion in the King's birthday honors list, and who is Britain's most famous economist, spoke recently about the problem of exports, which is Britain's most important post-war problem. Essentially, indeed, the post-war problem is one of exports. Lord Keynes said that British prosperity in the future depended on the great expansion of her export trade. No one will quarrel with that. Not since she became a great power has Britain been able to live by taking in her own washing. The school which

argues a state of economic isolation for her may be right in saying that therein she could find ultimate security. But it would be security founded upon the bare bones of existence.

If, after the war, the standard of living is to return to its pre-war level, exports must do the job. There is no other way. Britain must import greatly to live well, and she can only import by exporting. There is not even much fat left for interim subsistence. Our foreign revenue-earning assets have been seriously depleted. The post-war standard of life will have to be based on revenue, not capital.

## The Necessary Increase

What sort of increase will be necessary? If we were to raise exports to 50 per cent more than the 1938 level we should be back to 1929, which is commonly considered a good standard. This is the degree of improvement for which Lord Keynes looked, and in saying that it would take Britain three years to recover from the effects of the war he presumably meant that in that time the scheduled rise in exports could be achieved. There is, however, a very relevant and significant point which does not appear to have entered into his calculations. The ability of industry to recover export markets will be determined by the final war shape of industry, and that has not yet been formed.

The Board of Trade is known to think that the concentration scheme has been applied with too great a tolerance for considerations of the post-war and the possibility of a substantial lengthening of the "telescope" must be reckoned with. It was the plea of industrialists, particularly in Lancashire, that they should be allowed to retain intact the basis on which post-war reconstruction could be founded quickly and surely. If that basis goes, then Lord Keynes's three years may become thirteen.

There is, said Lord Keynes, a "dangerous defeatism" apparent in textile circles about post-war export markets. Maybe. But there is a world of difference between defeatism and pessimism. In the present trend of official thought there is much that must make the logical-minded pes-

simistic about the chances of getting back quickly our lost markets. And the answer to that is not to warn against the dangers of defeatism but to prepare against the dangers of unpreparedness.

In these days it is usually reckoned nothing short of treason to urge measures which have an adverse effect on the war effort. But there is, when all is said and done, a margin of men and women and materials and money and time which can be used to vast good in non-war spheres, and used so without doing any appreciable harm to the war effort. The war will never be won by a marginal thousand men, or ten thousand working hours, or by two factories or by a hundred thousand pounds. Yet how much would the post-war job benefit from the allocation of such forces? The war must not be lost. That is the big thing. But the war is not an end in itself. It is being fought so that a just and prosperous peace may follow. Therefore, in strict logic, anything which tends towards the same goal and operates without imperiling the decision in the war, is good as a war weapon.

## Must Consider Calmly

The Government needs to consider these things. In the military sphere we have suffered sharp rebuffs, and inevitably we developed a trace of inferiority complex. The reaction against this is to be seen in the puerile, artificial toughness introduced into training courses which were quite effective without it. The equivalent in the realm of general planning of the filling of bayonet dummies with bullock's blood is the mania for leaving no single man out of pure war work, of regarding every industrial process which does not produce a gun or a tank or a plane or a ship as a treacherous waste of time. We do not expect the governors of the nation to be moved by such extreme emotionalism.

In making a plea for something more than paper planning now for the post-war we do not disregard the absolute need for winning the war in the shortest possible time. But the country has the right to expect that if there can be formed, without

appreciable prejudice to the war effort, a nucleus of men and machines to get ready for the great peace effort, the Government will not hesitate to deny them to the war machine.

Lord Keynes spoke of the discipline which we must willingly submit to in the after-war, and of the unprecedented prosperity and health

which, after the years of struggle those three years we may expect. It is a great aim, and it will be a hard struggle, a struggle in some respects as hard as the present one. No means of bringing the goal nearer and of alleviating the burdens of the peace fight should be neglected, even now.

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"Come to the cookhouse door, boys!" This shell-case does service as a dinner-gong for men of a Cypriot regiment now serving in the Libyan desert. It is troops such as these who with British, New Zealanders, Australians and Free French make up General Auchinleck's famous 8th Army in the current struggle against Axis-General Rommel. Early this week it was reported that "a mighty armored battle to the death" was raging in Libya as Rommel renewed his drive to the Mediterranean.

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A day worker trips on a rug, your boy damages a neighbor's property, your dog bites the laundry man or the maid falls on the cellar stairs. All such happenings, of daily occurrence, bring the spectre of damage claims stalking out to scare you. Better have a talk with the Norwich Union Agent and you will see how inexpensive it is to have protection against such damage claims.

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HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA, TORONTO  
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Geo. H. Gooderham, President A. W. Eastmure, Managing Director

## NORTHERN MAINTAINS SOUND POSITION

1836

1942



EXTRACT FROM 106th ANNUAL REPORT  
Consolidated Balance Sheet At 31st December 1941  
(Sterling Converted at \$5 per £)

### ASSETS

CASH in hand and on Deposit	\$ 9,891,090
GOVERNMENT AND MUNICIPAL SECURITIES	56,341,157
BONDS AND DEBENTURES other than Government and Municipal	19,906,994
GUARANTEED & PREFERRED STOCKS	9,122,534
ORDINARY STOCKS	10,932,040
ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE—from Agents, Companies and Out-branching	9,667,120
REAL ESTATE	6,571,628
LOANS (Secured)	7,346,419
MORTGAGES	12,669,191
MISCELLANEOUS	1,402,547
	\$143,850,750

Market Value of Stock Exchange Securities 31st December, 1941, is in excess of Book Value, less Investment and Contingency Reserves.

### LIABILITIES

RESERVES—	
For unadjusted Claims—Fire	\$ 3,437,565
Casualty	3,991,083
Life	957,828
For unearned Premiums—Fire	5,741,267
Casualty	4,142,094
MARINE FUND	10,307,508
LIFE, ANNUITY AND ENDOWMENT FUNDS	69,025,044
DEBENTURE STOCK	4,186,940
ACCOUNTS PAYABLE—Agents and Companies	2,739,235
OUTSTANDING CHARGES—Reserves for Taxes, Depreciation, Investments, Contingencies	14,278,104
MISCELLANEOUS	3,723,273
	\$122,694,933
GENERAL RESERVE FUND	10,000,000
PROFIT & LOSS ACCOUNT	6,720,042
PAID-UP CAPITAL	4,529,805
	\$143,850,750

SURPLUS TO POLICYHOLDERS (Apart from Life Funds) \$ 21,240,041  
UNCALLED CAPITAL (Additional Security to Policyholders) \$ 18,074,749

## THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

Head Office for Canada: Montreal

A. HURRY, Manager

Branch Offices:

WINNIPEG:

R. C. Taylor, Manager

TORONTO—Ontario Service Office:

E. O. Lucas, Superintendent

VANCOUVER:

W. G. Gerrard, Manager

FIRE — CASUALTY — AUTOMOBILE — SURETY



# Would the Caucasian Oilfields Benefit Hitler?

COMMENTS about the Nazi drive into Russia inevitably bring in the question of the Caucasian oilfields, which, we are always assured, will give Hitler all the oil he needs. We are given to understand that oilwells are very easily drilled, and that all the Nazis have to do is to occupy oilfields, clean them up, and then enjoy unlimited supplies of "oil," whatever may be meant by that very vague word.

As a practical oilfield engineer, with experiences in many parts of the world during the past twenty-five years, it would not be out of place if I were to ask you to forget everything you have ever read, or heard, about oil. The facts given in this article should thus be appreciated to the full, and believe me, they are facts, not the product of just so much more wishful thinking.

Oil wells produce crude petroleum only—except in a very few freak wells. Crude oil is absolutely useless for anything, or to anybody, until it has been refined. Some higher grade crude oils are burned as fuel under boilers, but this is not a recommended practice. Even the thick fuel oil used in warships and steamers is a refined product of crude petroleum.

No one is in any doubt whatsoever about the Russians' determination to leave just scorched earth behind them, if compelled to retreat, and the crude oil refineries located at Baku, Krasnodar, Grosny, and other points in the neighborhood of the Caucasian oilfields will certainly be thoroughly demolished, once they come within the danger zone.

But first of all, the Nazis will have to occupy the great belts of oilfields, the northern band stretching from Makhachkala on the Caspian Sea through Grosny, to Maikop, and the southern belt running from Baku through Azerbaidjan almost to Batoum on the Black Sea. From these great areas comes no less than 90% of the 30 million tons of crude oil produced annually in the Soviet Union according to the meagre information available.

## Would Destroy Wells

Assuming that Hitler succeeds in his drive to the Caucasus, the Nazis will find not only the refineries destroyed, but also all the oil wells thoroughly put out of action. It takes time to render thousands of oil wells useless, but the Russians will see to it that nothing will be left undone to ensure the maximum damage to crude oil production.

I am of the opinion that considerable quantities of oilfield materials have already been moved from the Caucasus, by way of the Caspian Sea and the great inland waterways, to the many new proved oilfields such as those near the mouth of the Emba River, which flows into the north-eastern Caspian Sea. Other great potential oilfields have been found near Orsk, Ura, south of the Barents Sea, in Turkmenistan, and at Syzran and Ivanova on the Volga River. These newer fields have not been developed extensively, due to lack of modern drilling equipment, so that if the Russians consider the threat to the Caucasus to be really serious, every available piece of oilfield equipment will assuredly be moved out of the danger area, to the oilfields where it can be put immediately into use.

There are many refineries away from the present zone of fighting, among them being plants at Moscow, Syzran, Ura, Orsk, and at Seratov, on the Volga river.

Russia, even with the Caucasus lost, would still have great crude oil production to draw upon in very strategically placed areas, served with adequate refining facilities.

After careful consideration of the whole Russian petroleum question, I fail utterly to see what Hitler hopes to gain in the way of new sources of petroleum supplies, or in cutting the Russians off from their present main crude petroleum areas.

The Russians have allowed very little information to be published about their armed forces, their indus-

tries, and in particular about the development of their vast petroleum resources. The strength of their armed forces, and the great productive capacity of their armament industry has surprised us, almost as much as it jolted the Nazis.

Taking into consideration the fact that, for many years past, the Soviet industries have been rapidly developed in the Ural region, it is hard to believe that the Russians have not, at the same time, effected very considerable development of the strategically placed oilfield areas between the Volga river and the Ural mountains. The statement made, early in this article, to the effect that 90% of the total crude oil production of the Soviet comes from the Caucasus, is based on information which can be checked only up to 1939.

Russia's supplies of refined oil products are assured, even if we disregard the two routes now open from the outside world, through Vlad-

BY HENRY R. MATHERS

**Before Hitler could take the Caucasian oilfields, the Russians would destroy the wells. If he could repair them, the crude petroleum would still have to be transported thousands of miles to European refineries.**

**And the Russians have effected a very considerable development of the oilfields between the Volga River and the Ural Mountains.**

ivostock in the Far East and through Persia. It should be mentioned that the Russian refineries are not equipped to produce the very high grade petrol now needed to make the best use of fast modern aircraft, but the Americans are shipping this vital

fuel across the Pacific, and the huge refinery at Abadan, in Persia, can produce great quantities of the best aviation fuel. Otherwise, the Russians can produce, even with the Caucasus invaded, all the petrol, Diesel oil, and lubricating oil needed for their great armed forces and vast industries.

The Nazis tell us they can get the Caucasian oilfields back into full production of crude oil within thirty days. Such statements are pure Goebbels, as any oilfield man who, like the writer, has had to work with German oilfield equipment, appreciates only too well. The Nazis can produce a fair quantity of refinery equipment—and they need to, after the battering the R.A.F. has given their refineries, and after the Russians finished their mass attacks on the Great Rumanian refinery town of Ploesti.

But Germany never has been, and never will be, able to produce all the

many different oilfield equipment materials of good enough construction to drill new wells and to get production from the low-pressure pumping wells.

And even if the Germans were able to drill new wells, or to repair damaged wells, in the Caucasus, just take a good look at your map, and note the thousands—not just hundreds—of miles over which the crude oil would have to be transported from the Caucasus to existing refineries in Europe.

Germany has no expert pipeline layers, and no quantities of pipeline equipment, even though sufficient pipe may be manufactured in the Nazi-controlled countries. It took three years of untroubled effort to lay the Irak pipeline, with every available expert and piece of equipment, on the job. The Russians will not leave their great pipelines from their oilfields in the Caucasus for the Germans to use.

## The man who never stops studying

MOST PEOPLE realize that a life insurance agent is usually a man who "likes people" and wants to help them.

What isn't so obvious is that *wanting* to be helpful isn't enough. An agent must also *know how* . . . and that requires knowing how changing conditions affect policyholders.

For instance, agents today must be able to answer such new questions as: "Is my life insurance affected by the new war clauses?" . . . "Do the new taxes require any change in my life insurance arrangements?" . . . and scores of other questions arising from changing conditions.

An agent is always "going to school" because, policyholders are continually confronted with new life insurance problems. As they arise, the agent must be ready with advice and counsel. Accordingly, he prepares himself in many ways; for example, he attends educational meetings and takes correspondence courses. His



studies begin the first day he enters the business and continue until he retires.

Last year, many Metropolitan Managers and Assistant Managers, who supervise and train agents, attended 91 special three-week schools. Additional schools are now in progress. Field training instructors are constantly at work with the agents both

in the field and in classrooms. Nearly a thousand field-men are enrolled in, or have completed, the course which brings the coveted designation, "Chartered Life Underwriter."

In short, keeping abreast of new developments and how they affect your life insurance program is a big part of the field man's responsibilities. If you are a Metropolitan policyholder these facts are worth keeping in mind.

When problems arise in connection with your life insurance, remember that your agent has probably been confronted with the same questions before. He will be glad to help you . . . to give you the benefit of his knowledge, training, and experience . . . to seek, when necessary, the benefit of the advice of Head Office specialists.

*This is Number 49 in a series of advertisements designed to give the public a clearer understanding of how a life insurance company operates. Copies of preceding advertisements in this series will be mailed upon request.*

## Metropolitan Life Insurance Company

(A MUTUAL COMPANY)

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